The Centre Reporter.

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DEWEY'S GREAT VICTORY.

FULL STORY OF HOW HE DID UP THE SPANIARDS.

He Controls Manila Harbor, and Wants More Men to Take the Philippines.—Destroyed 11 Spanish Vessels and Captured Many More.

Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay Saturday night, April 30, and decided to enter the bay at once. With all its lights out the squadron steamed into Bocagrande with crews at the guns. This was the order of the squadron, which was kept during the whole time of the first battle. The flagship, the Olympia, the Baltimore, the Raleigh, the Petrel, the Concord and the Boston.

It was just eight o'clock, a bright moonlight night. But the flagship passed Correigidor island without a sign being given that Spaniards were aware of its approach, Not until the flagship was a mile beyond Corregidor island was a gun fired; then one heavy shot went screaming over the Raleigh and the Olympia, followed by a second, which fell further astern. The Raleigh, and Concord and the Boston replied, the Concord's shells exploding apparently exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Our squadron slowed down to barely steerway and the men were allowed to sleep alongside their guns. Commodore Dewey had timed our arrival so that we were within five miles of the city of Manila at daybreak.

We then sighted the Spanish squadron, Rear Admiral Montejo, commanding, off Cavite. Here the Spaniards had a well-equipped navy yard called Cavite arsenal. Admiral Montejo's flagship was the 3,500-ton protected cruiser Reina Christiana; the protected cruiser Castilla, of 3,200 tons, was moored ahead, and astern to the port battery and to seaward were the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonia de Uiloa, Isle de Cuba, Isle de Luzon, Quiros, Marquis del Ducro and General Lezon. These ships and the flagship remained under way during most of the action. With the American flag flying at all their mast heads, our ships moved to the attack in line ahead with a speed of eight knots, first passing in front of Manila, where the action was begun by three batteries mounting guns powerful enough to send a shell over us at a distance of five miles. The Concord's guns boomed out a reply to these batteries with two shots. No more were fired, because Commodore Dewey could not engage with these batteries without sending death and destruction into the crowded city. As we neared Cavite two very powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. This was six minutes past 5 o'clock.

The Spaniards evidently had misjudged our position. Immense volumes of water were thrown high in the air by these destroyers, but no harm was done to our ships. Commodore Dewey had fought with Farragut at New Orleans and Mobile bay, where he had his first experience with torpedoes. Not knowing how many more mines there might be ahead, he still kept on without faltering. No other mines exploded, however, and it is believed that the Spaniards had only these two in place.

Protected by their shore batteries and made safe by close attack by shallow water, the Spaniards were in a strong position.

They put up a gallant fight. The Spanish ships were sailing back and forth behind the Castilla, and their fire was hot. One shot struck the Baltimore and went clean through her, fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped up her main deck, disabled a six-inch gun and exploded a box of three-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men. The Olympia was struck abreast the gun in the ward room by a shell which burst outside, doing little damage. The signal halyard were cut from Lieut. Brumbay's hand on the after bridge. A shell entered the Boston's port quarter and burst in Ensign Dodridge's state room, starting a hot fire, and fire was also caused by a shell which burst in the port hammock netting. Both these fires were quickly put out.

Another shell passed through the Boston's foremast, just in front of Capt. Wildes on the bridge. After having made four runs along the Spanish line, finding the chart incorrect, Liet. Calkins, the Olympia's navigator told the commodore he believed he could take the ship nearer the enemy, with lead going to watch the depth of water.

The flagship started over the course for the fifth time, running within 2,000 yards of the Spanish vessels. At this range even six-pounders were effective, and the storm of shells poured upon the unfortunate Spanish began to show marked results. Three of the enemy's vessels were seen burning and their fire slackened. On finishing this run Commodore Dewey decided to give the men breakfast, and they had been at the guns two hours with only one cup of coffee to sustain them. Action ceased temporarily for a time, the other ships passing the flagship and cheering lustily. Our ships remained beyond range of the enemy's guns until 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, when the signal for close action again went up. The Baltimore had the place of honor in the lead, with the flagship following and the other ships as before.

The Baltimore began firing at the Spanish ships and batteries after eleven o'clock, making a series of hits as if at target practice. The Spaniards replied very slowly and the commodore signaled the Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Petrel to go into the harbor and destroy all the enemy's ships. By her light draft the little Petrel was enabled to move within 1,000 yards. Her firing swiftly, but accurately, she commanded eveything still flying the Spanish flag.

Only a few minutes later the shore battery in Cavite point sent over the flagship a shot that nearly hit the battery in Manila, but soon the guns got a better range and the shells began to strike near us or burst close aboard from both the batteries and the Spanish vessels. The heat was intense and men stripped off clothing except their trousers. As the Olympia came nearer all was as silent on board as if the ship had been empty except for the whirr of blowers and the throb of engines.

The Olympia was now ready to renew the fight. Commodore Dewey, his chief and staff commander, Lamberton, and aide and myself, with Executive Officer Lieutenant Rees and Navigator Lieutenant Calkins, who conned the ship most admirably, were on the forward bridge. Capt. Gridley was in the conning tower, as it was thought unsafe to risk losing all the senior officers by one shell. "You may fire when ready, Gridle," said the commodore at 41 minutes past 5 o'clock. At a distance of 5,500 yards the starboard 8-inch gun in the forward turret roared forth a compliment to the Spanish forts. Presently similar guns from the Baltimore and the Boston sent 250 pound shells hurling toward the Castilla and the Reina Christina for accuracy. The Spaniards seemed encouraged to fire faster, knowing exactly our distance, while we had to guess theirs.

Their ship and shore guns were making things hot for us. The piercing scream shot was heard often by the bursting of time fuse shells, fragments of which would lash the water like shrapnel or cut our hull and rigging.

One large shell that was coming straight at the Olympia's forward bridge fortunately fell within less than 100 feet away. One fragment cut the rigging exactly over the heads of Lamberton, Rees and myself. Another struck the bridge gratings in line with it. A third passed just under Commodore Dewey and gouged a hole in the deck. Still the flagship stood in the center of the Spanish line, and, as other ships were astern, the Olympia received most of the Spaniards' fire. Owing to her deep draught Commodore Dewey felt constrained to change his course at a distance of 4,000 yards and run parallel to the Spanish column.

"Open with all guns," he said, and the ship brought her port broadside bearing. The roar of all the ship's 5-inch rapid guns was followed by a deep diapason of her turret eight-inchers. Soon our other vessels were equally hard at work, and we sould see that our shells were making Cavite harbor hotter for the Spaniards than they had made the approach for us.

Other ships were also doing their whole duty, and soon not one red and yellow ensign remained aloft, except on a battery up the coast. The Spanish flagship and the Castilla had long been burning fiercely and the last vessel to be abandoned was the Don Antonia de Alloa, which lurched over and sank. Then the Spanish flag on the arsenal staff was hauled down and at 12.30 o'clock a white flag was hoisted there. Signal was made to the Petrel to destroy all vessels in the inner harbor, and Lieut. Hughes, with an armed boat crew, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, Marquis Duero, the Isle de Cuba and the Correo. The large transport Manila and the many tug boats and small craft fell into our hands.

"Capture or destroy Spanish squadron," were Dewey's orders. Never were instructions more effectually carried out. Within seven hours after arriving on the scene of action nothing remained to be done.

On the day he sailed from Mirs bay to go in search of the enemy, Commodore Dewey remarked to the officers grouped around him that he proposed to fight the Spaniards on the very first day he could get at them, and this he believed would be the following Sunday. When we arrived off Subig bay, not very far north of Manila, Saturday afternoon, April 30, all the commanding officers of the ships were called together on the flagship and every detail of the plan of attack was outlined to them by the commodore. The complete precision with which the plan was executed reflects equal credit upon Commodore Dewey and his captains.

Never in the history of battles on sea or land has there been a more complete clearing out of an enemy of equal or superior force achieved with so little harm to the victors. Not one American was killed. Every American ship is ready to fight another similar action tomorrow morning. The complete victory was the product of forethought, cool, well-balanced judgment, discipline and bravery. The position taken by the Spaniards, coupled with their heavy guns mounted on shore, gave them an enormous advantage. Only our good luck or the bad aim of the Spanish gunners saved us from a terrible loss of life.

Where every vessel in the American fleet proved itself so efficient I cannot draw distinctions, but when the ships passed each other close aboard after the action was over the heartiest cheers heard after those for the commodore were given to the gun-boat Petrel. During the first hour of the fight, a Spanish torpedo boat was seen sneaking along shore ahead of the Olympia. Suddenly this torpedo boat turned and made a quick and plucky dash at the flagship. The commander of that Spanish craft must have been ignorant of the power of modern guns or utterly indifferent to death. Not until she had been twice hit by shots from the Olympia's secondary battery did the daring little boat turn back. She reached the beack just in time to save her crew from drowning. Two other Spanish torpedo boats made more cautious attempts to come out into the harbor to attack us, but one was immediately sunk by our fire and the other abandoned the attack.

As Gov. Gen. Augusti failed to comply with Commodore Dewey's demand for the use of the cable to Hong Kong after Sunday's battle, the commodore was obliged to cut the cable on Monday. Documents captured in the arsenal at Cavite show that the Spanish naval council of war had decided to make their fight against the American ships in Subig bay, a place having much stronger natural advantages for defense than are found in Manila bay. Commodore Dewey's promptness in bringing over his fleet from Mirs bay prevented them from moving to this position.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Ira Grossman and Kate Sweeny, of Potter twp.

Samuel Woodring, of Worth twp., and Minnie L. Stiner, of Taylor twp.

H. Herbert Stover and Gertrude Styers, of Rebersburg.

Adam Yearick, of Marion twp., and Mrs. Louisa Stover of Miles township.

Jacob C. Runkle and Ada Allen both of Potter twp.

Geo. P. Johnsonbaugh, of Bellefonte, and Alice H. Stover, of Aaronsburg.

Geo. Washington Harter, of Millheim, and Emma Vanatta, of Hartleton.

Harry G. Swabb and Georgiana Krebs, of Bellefonte.

No More "Unknown"

When the men of the regular and volunteer armies go into action they will wear around their necks little tags of aluminum, by which they may be identified if found later on the field of battle. In the last war it was often impossible to properly identify the dead, and thousands were buried in graves marked "unidentified." The war department has prepared this system of identification, and it has been decided that on each tag shall be the numeral assigned each man on the muster rolls, with the letter of his company, battery, or troop, and his regiment. These tags will be sent to the troops in the south when it is evident that a fight is on hand.

School Entertainment.

The grammar school will hold an entertainment Saturday evening in the auditorium in Grange park. Plays, tableaux, mucic, recitations, etc., will be on the program. The scholars have been rehearsing for several weeks and an interesting program has been prepared. Admission 10 cents.

Fatal Wreck.

Twenty loaded freight cars on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, near Mill Hall, were wrecked Tuesday afternoon by a broken axle. Two tramps who were riding in a box car were killed and their bodies are beneath the wreckage.

To Purchase a Flag.

The school board is considering the purchase of a large flag to float from the belfry of the school building.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE WAR HAS AFFECTED THE OPPOSING SENATORS.

General Rejoicing Over the Great Naval Victory of Dewey.—Troops to be Sent to Manila at Once to Occupy the Island.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Patriotic enthusiasm could scarcely go further than when it caused Senator Hanna, who was present when Secretary Long received Commodore Dewey's official report of his remarkable victory in Manila harbor, resulting in the destruction of eleven Spanish ships, the demolition of heavy shore batteries, and the placing of the Philippine Islands under the stars and stripes, to propose three cheers for Dewey! They were given with a will by the crowd gathered in the Navy Department, including many newspaper men and Senator Tillman. But even more astonishing than Commodore Dewey's report that his victory was won without the loss of a man, or the injury of a ship, and with only six men wounded, was what followed. Senators Tillman and Hanna, two men as widely different in everything as could possibly be brought together, locked arms and walked over to the White House to talk over the glorious and extraordinary victory with Mr. McKinley. After seeing that the most of us are prepared for any sort of a miracle.

Secretary Long, in the name of the President, cabled Commodore Dewey his promotion to Acting Admiral, and the thanks of the people, and Congress is going to pass the resolution reported from the House naval committee tendering him the thanks of Congress; also a bill creating an additional rear admiral in the navy, in order that the position can be given to Dewey.

Orders have been issued for the forwarding of ten thousand troops from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands at the earliest possible moment, and present expectations are that they can be started by the 15th inst. The Philippine Islands are a bigger prize than most people suppose. Their area is ten per cent. greater than that of New England, New York, New Jerse, Maryland, and Delaware combined, and their estimated population is about 16,000,000. The fact is not generally known, either, that more than half of the commerce of the islands is with the U. S.

The next important war news is expected to come from the vicinity of Cuba—it may come any hour. It is easier to get a commission in the volunteer army than it is to get a direct hint from officials of either the War or the Navy Department, but they cannot disguise their expectancy. News is expected from Admiral Sampson's fleet, which is believed to be in the vicinity of Porto Rico, and to be charged with the double task of whipping the Spanish fleet, if it can be located, and of capturing Porto Rico. The first section of the army of invasion is known to be ready for embarkation and only awaiting the command to start for Cuba.

Camping grounds for twenty-five or thirty thousand men have been selected in Virginia, several miles from Washington, and this week that portion of the volunteer army which is to mobilized in the vicinity of the National Capital will begin to arrive.

Mr. McKinley stood up well under the social and political influence brought to bear upon him in favor of a thousand and one incompetents who sought to wear the uniform of general in the volunteer army, and shut them all out by selecting real military men for those positions, all from the regular army except four of the major generals—Fitz Lee, of Va., Joe Wheeler, of Ala., Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, and James H. Wilson, of Del., all of whom were generals in the late war and three of whom are graduates at West Point. But, unless the reports that such men as young John A. Logan, known only as a loud dresser and horsey social swell, and Russell A. Harrison, known to the teadies when his father was President as "Prince Russ," who has made failure after failure in the business world, are to be commissioned as colonels and given staff positions, are untrue, he is going to fall down in making the staff appointments. Good staff officers are considered as necessary to the success of an army by military men as good generals.

Secretary Gage was the man who was credited last year with saying that no changes should be made in his department solely because of politics. There have been numerous changes on account of politics in his department, but Mr. Gage has always been able to escape responsibility by saying that he approved the changes because they were recommended by his subordinates as being "for the good of the service." Now, he has shown the cloven foot by making a change for politics himself, in forcing the resignation of Worthington C. Ford, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and giving the place to O. P. Austin, an attache of the Republican National Committee, who had been thrown out of a job by the closing of the Washington headquarters of that committee.

Senator Jones, of Ark., who is a member of the Finance committee, indignantly denies the statement persistently made by Republicans that the Democrats on that committee have delayed the reporting of the war revenue bill, which has been before the committee for a week. He shows who is responsible for the delay by calling attention to the fact that the time of the committee since it has had the bill has practically all been spent in considering amendment proposed by Republican Senators.

War Talk.

Volunteers are to be massed at Chickamauga; between 45,000 and 50,000 will be sent to form three corps for the New Major-Generals, Fitzhugh Lee, "Joe" Wheeler and J. F. Wilson.

Between sixty and eighty thousand men will be landed at once, says the Washington Post, in Cuba.

The entire cabinet at Madrid is in turmoil. The troubles in Spain are becoming more threatening.

The English press lauds Dewey's work at Manila without stint.

The first detachment, 61,000 American troops, will invade Cuba on Sunday.

Spain is in despair; no work, no money, no bread; but lots of intrigue and rioting. In the riot at Linares, twelve persons were killed.

Congress passed a vote of thanks for Dewey and the Manila victory and provides for his promotion to Rear Admiral.

Four prisoners escaped from jail at Sunbury by cutting a hole through a cell wall and using a rope ladder.

Spaniards are treacherous people. At Manila a Spanish ship lowered her flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board, and thus her perfidy was properly punished.

With the Manila fleet and the vessels captured in the Cuban waters, Uncle Sam has bagged over a score of Spanish ships with rich cargoes.

It would seem that Spain's Cape Verde fleet has been sneaking around the ocean not knowing what to do or whither to go to avoid commodore Sampson and his fleet. When the yank comes across them then you'll hear interesting news and the end of the war.

The Spanish fleet, instead of going to Porto Rico, where Sampson's fleet went to catch it, is reported to have arrived at Cadiz. It is thought it may be bound for Manila by way of the Suez canal, to fight Admiral Dewey.

TALK OF PEACE.

From Washington: As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the Diplomatic Corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportuneness of a movement, dedicated by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, towards urging upon Spain the futility of further prosecuting the war, and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity, and the occapation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

While expressing this view with much positiveness, it was put forward only as tentative, and not as a move which the European powers had actually begun. At the same time it indicates a new trend of feeling among leading foreign representatives in Washington.

Wheat Soaring Up.

Since last week wheat has been on a jump upwards, and has now reached a figure that it has not touched for many years. Tuesday it was quoted in Centre Hall at $1.25, but Wednesday it took a drop to $1.20. The market is wild and higher prices are still predicted. Bellefonte's quotations are $1.25, and at Zion $1.40, a difference of 15 and 20 cents compared with our home market. Spring Mills has been paying $1.25 for several days this week.

Fire at Bellefonte.

Yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the cellar of Joseph's store at Bellefonte. The cellar was filled with a large surplus stock of goods, carpets, oil cloths, clothing and other goods, and before the fire was extinguished all the goods were damaged. It was a dangerous fire and at one time it looked as though the entire store would be gutted. The loss is very heavy.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

ADIOS!

Land of garlic and tortillas,
Land of xebecs and mantillas,
Land of mules and smuggled bitters,
Land of raisins and of fritters,
Land of Pedro and and of Sancho,
Land of Weyler and of Blancho,
Land of bull-fights and pesetas,
Land of dusky senoritas,
Land of manners stiff and haughty,
Land of Isabella naughty,
Land of Boabdill and Hamil,
Don't you hear your Uncle Sam'l?
"Git!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

May it stay up—wheat.

No damage to crops as yet.

All glad: very fine day Monday.

Oliver P. Wilson, Hublersburg, has an increase of pension, $6 to $10.

The grange committee have fixed on September 12-17, for their annual picnic at this place.

A goodly number from this side had important business in Bellefonte on Tuesday, show-day.

Our town can boast of what perhaps no other town can, 99 per cent of its dwellings are tasty, snug and cozy.

Rev. I. P. Neff, late pastor of the Lutheran churches at Milroy and Ziglerville, is now residing at Knoxville.

The frequent wet spells within the past fifteen days have greatly interfered with farmers and others in their outdoor work.

Druggist Murray again has some trout sporting in his aquarium, taking the place of those killed by lightning last summer.

Farmers getting fair prices in the last year, has put healthy blood into all other channels. When the farmer prospers the country prospers.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, May 15: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills, 10 a. m., communion; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

The aged mother of Jerry Miller, of this place, of whose illness we made mention some weeks ago, is not improving any; she is about the oldest person in this section.

Our townsman, J. D. Murray, has caused an improvement in this section of town, by remodeling his house, adding gables front and sides, the whole to be dressed in a suit of white when enlargements are completed.

Tells All.—Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual, 100 pages, tells all about the treatment of disease with Humphreys' Specifics. Free at drug stores, or sent on request. Humphrey's Medicine Co., Cor. William & John sts., N. Y.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that Admiral Montojo, the commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place.

The capture of Havana and Porto Rico by bombardment, may now be looked for within a few days, and will finish up the job in Cuban waters, and our fleet will then capture the Canary islands and make them a base of operations against Spain itself.

At the Centre Hall Water Company's election held on 9, the following officers and directors were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Fred. Kurtz; Treasurer, J. D. Murray; Secretary, D. F. Luse. Directors, John Spangler, J. D. Murray, J. F. Kurtz, Charles Arney, D. F. Luse.

Fred Beaver, of Pine Creek township, Clinton county, last week dug up his last year's crop of potatoes. He got about 100 bushels and it is said that they are in fine condition. If any of our farmer readers have tried this plan we would be pleased to have them report.

Parties at Spring Mills and Rebersburg who wrote the Reporter their appreciation of war despatches sent from this office, have our say, glad we could favor you. Despatches received by the Reporter office were also transmitted to Runkle's hotel, Kramer & Son's store, and to Potters Mills, thus bringing important news within immediate reach of many points.

Samuel Parsons, Jr., lately Superintendent of Parks in New York City, is perhaps the highest American authority on the making and beautifying of parks. His article, "The Parks and the People," in the May Magazine Number of The Outlook, is thoroughly readable, and is notable also for its abundant and charming illustration. ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth avenue, New York.)

Burglars broke into the railroad station at Mifflinburg, Friday night, and opened the safe and stole the contents. The burglars evidently knew the combination to the safe. They no doubt were experts, as they were prepared with explosives, which in their haste they left behind. There is no clue to the burglars. The amount stolen could not be learned.

THE NEWS.

Heavy rains at Ardmore, I. T., caused a large reservoir of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fee Railroad Company, covering 40 acres of space, to break under the weight of water, washing away part of the company's tracks. Passenger and freight traffic has been suspended on many roads in that territory, and more or less other damage has resulted. No casualties have been reported.

Charles Calvary Rowe, a West Virginia Central freight brakeman, died at his home in Westernport, from injuries received to his head by a fall nine weeks ago. A wife and four children survive him. He was fifty years of age and a veteran of the late war.

The military balloon sent to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will be a part of the army equipment when the troops move on Cuba. It is not needed in New York harbor, but in Cuba it can be used to advantage. Bids opened for the purchase of two additional balloons were so extravagantly high that they were rejected, and the department issued orders for the construction of two by government workers at once.

The steamship Illinois, recently acquired by the Navy Department, is being fitted out as a refrigerating supply ship, and will hereafter be known as The Supply.

The steamer Columbia, from the Orient, brings news that during the week previous to April 5, cases of bubonic plague in Hong Kong had increased rapidly, and the colonial government was considering various measures for preventing a spread of the malady. Forty new cases of the plague were occurring daily. The Hong Kong government has instituted a medical inspection of Chinese coming from Macao and Canton, where the plague is prevalent.

The depot, freight warehouse and telegraph office of the Seaboard Air Line at Franklinton, N. C., were burned. The loss is complete.

The largest block of marble ever sent out of East Tennessee was shipped by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to New England during the first week in March. It was consigned to Norcross Bros., at East Cambridge, Mass., and it weighed 45,000 pounds. It was quarried near Knoxville.

William Bestor and William Fuller, arrested at Wankesha, Wis., for the murder of an aged couple and the burning of the bodies at Black Earth, pleaded guilty, was sentenced to life imprisonment and were taken to Waupun prison immediately. They reached prison sixty hours after the crime was committed.

The Georgia Railroad Elevator and Warehouse at Augusta, which has a capacity of 150,000 bushels of grain, and is occupied by Leroy Miller, and the warehouse of Bussey & Carswell, occupied by C. A. Doolittle, was burned. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Grain and provisions comprised the stock.

Edward Moore, of San Diego, and J. S. Green, of Los Angeles, Cal., have returned from a trip on the Colorado desert. They left a third member of their party, Joseph S. Staley, aged thirty-five years, of Bakersfield, dying of hunger and thirst at Coyote Wells, seventy-five miles east. They had lost their way in attempting to reach Yuma, their horses died and their companion could no longer walk.

The large Iron Works cotton plant closed Saturday at Fall River, but it is not expected that it will lead local cotton factories to shut down. Although the selling prices are the lowest in mill history, it is believed that the factories are being run at a loss as a defensive measure against Southern competition.

President Harris, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, issued instructions that any employe who desires to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this government and Spain may do so with the understanding that upon leaving government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom he will be retaken into the service of the company.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating $150,000 for militia equipment.

John A. Logan, Jr., has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service.

Ninety carloads of oranges are leaving Southern California every day for the East. As 300 boxes of 200 oranges each fill each car, the shipments represent nearly 5,500,000 oranges every twenty-four hours.

A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport, N. Y., resulted in the death of John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman, and Frank Dowd, fireman. Fred. T. Wadleigh, of Buffalo, engineer, was badly injured.

One of the great troubles that railroad companies have had to contend with in the past with both the old style and the new M. C. B. couplers was the failing of draw-heads on the tracks, resulting many times in disastrous wrecks. A year or two ago the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad adopted a device to prevent just such occurrences and has since attached it to all its passenger equipment. The device is quite simple, consisting merely of a right-angled steel hook, which is placed immediately beneath the coupler on the draw-head, with a horizontal arm projecting slightly at an angle to the direction of the tracks. When the drawhead falls the safety hooks not only assist in jamming the drawheads together but absolutely prevent their swaying from side to side and thus becoming disengaged. The steel hook is placed in such a position that it cannot be jammed or broken off in the coupling of cars.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The library of the Paris Conservatoire has just acquired the original autograph of Rossini's "William Tell."

M. Zola is rusticating at Medan, where he boats, cycles and writes memoranda, to be consulted hereafter, of his trial.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated in London alone on Saturday, May 21, and at all other stations, naval and military, on Tuesday, May 24.

The Princess of Wales has a tea service of 60 pieces, each one of which is decorated with a different photograph which she took herself while in Scotland.

Captain Zalinski, the inventor of the dynamite gun, is recovering from a severe illness. He is on the retired list of the army, but has asked to be assigned to duty.

Liepsic is now about to put up a statue of the young Goethe, of Goethe, the student, in memory of the three years, from 1765 to 1768, which he spent as a student of the University of Leipsic.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British-Egyptian forces, has ordered all the newspaper correspondents back from the front, and operations against the dervishes have been suspended until July.

The late Lord Sackville Cecil, practical electrician and railway manager, left a personal estate of $1,166,955, largely of his own creation, and thus an uncommon achievement for a member of an aristocratic family, to whom work was a luxury.

MAY HOLD MANILA.

Gen. Lee Will Have Control Over the Islands.

TROOPS TO BE RUSHED.

Reported That Dewey's Fleet Was Bombarding Manila at the Time the Cable Was Cut—The Batteries of the Citadel Were Replying to the American Guns.—Outlying Quarters of the City in Flames.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The decision of the President and his Cabinet to send troops and supplies from the Pacific coast to Commodore Dewey in the Philippine Islands has been followed by a report that General Fitzhugh Lee will be placed in command of this army. General Lee has been nominated as one of the new major generals.

General Merritt, who is in charge of the Department of the East, has been in consultation with the President in regard to this matter, and his name has been discussed in connection with these forces, but it is understood that he is to have better duty, and he will not be sent to the Pacific against his will. It is also understood that the administration will confer upon General Lee when it hands him his orders to assume command of the army of occupation of Manila a commission designating him as military governor of the Philippines until he is relieved by the chief executive of the new permanent government, which will assume eventual control of the islands.

General Lee will probably exercise supreme control over the islands for months, even assuming that the present war will be of short duration.

This will be the first time that the United States has ever sent troops to land in a foreign country, and the arrival of the United States volunteers will cause a great surprise at Manila, but they will go prepared to occupy the islands and hold them until the President and the Cabinet is ready to announce the disposition of them after the war. From five to six thousand volunteers will be sent, and they will be placed on fast steamers, as well as on the cruisers Charleston and Philadelphia, which are now preparing at Mare Island, and rushed across the Pacific at full speed. Supplies, ammunition and coal will also be sent, so as to give Commodore Dewey all the assistance and aid necessary.

NEXT BATTLE ON THE ATLANTIC.

Sampson and Schely Will Combine Should the Spanish Fleet Come This Way.

President McKinley has at last yielded to the recommendations of the Naval Strategy Board, and if the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde puts in at Porto Rico a strong fleet will be despatched to sink it. This decision was reached at the Cabinet meeting. The naval authorities believe that the fleet is on its way to Porto Rico,

As soon as reliable information reaches the Navy Department that the Spanish ships have made their appearance there orders will be given to Rear Admiral Sampson to immediately proceed with the flagship New York, the battleships Indiana and Iowa and one or two torpedo boats and a despatch boat to a point off the Atlantic Coast where he will meet Commodore Schley with the flagship Brooklyn and the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, and will sail for Porto Rico for the purpose of intercepting the Spanish fleet.

It is the opinion of naval experts that the next naval battle will be fought off Porto Rico. If Rear Admiral Sampson withdraws part of his fleet from the Cuban blockade the blockade will be maintained by the smaller ships constituting the second division of the North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Captain Watson, with the cruiser Cincinnati as the flagship.

SAMPSON'S FEET PUTS TO SEA.

Coaled at Key West and Sailed Probably for Porto Rico.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says:—An important naval movement, probably an attack on Porto Rico, was initiated Wednesday. All of the big ships in Admiral Sampson's squadron, including the flagship New York, the Indiana, the Iowa, the Cincinnati, the Detroit, the Mayflower, and the Marblehead, have been here and coaled to their fullest capacity, and steamed away, with destination unknown.

If these vessels are bound for Porto Rico, the other division of the fleet, consisting of the cruiser Montgomery and the smaller craft, will be relied upon to maintain the blockade of Cuba.

It is said by some that the fleet is not going to Porto Rico, but is off to meet the Oregon and Marietta, in the expectation that the Spanish fleet may be encountered on the way.

The prevailing belief, however, is that the fleet has gone to Porto Rico, either to destroy or to occupy the coaling station as a naval base before the Spanish squadron arrives. Having taken Porto Rico, the United States vessels may then put to sea and try to engage the Cape Verde Islands fleet.

In the harbor 680 marines, with their officers, are still packed away on the Panther, broiling in the tropical sun. Only the officers have shore leave. The Panther is to be sent north to be made into an auxiliary cruiser.

The only arrivals here were the steamer Evelyn, from Newport News, with a cargo of coal for the fleet, and the revenue cutter Windom, from Hampton Roads.

The departing officers are still discussing Commodore Dewey's brilliant Manila victory, and hoping for an opportunity for a like achievement.

According to Capt. Little, of the fishing schooner Antonio y Paco, captured by the gunboat Newport a few days ago, Havana is on the verge of famine. Food is bringing fabulous prices, and the people are consequently starving. The soldiers are seizing whatever provisions are accessible, and citizens are burying their food in yards and cellars. "If I could have slipped past the blockade," says Capt. Little, "my fish would have brought their weight in gold."

MADRID FEARS FOR SAN JUAN.

Anxiety as to the Seizure By Sampson of the Capital City of Porto Rico.

Considerable anxiety is expressed in Madrid as to the fate of Porto Rico. It is feared that Admiral Sampson's squadron has gone to seize San Juan and the Spanish coal supplies at that port.

At a cabinet council over which the Queen Regent presided, Premier Sagasta explained the war situation. He announced the safe arrival at Porto Rico of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Alfonso XIII, having on board, it is said, reinforcements of troops and a valuable cargo, including ammunition and supplies.

BATTLE OF MANILA.

Commodore Dewey's Victory Over Spanish Fleet Complete.

ABSOLUTE SURRENDER NOW PROBABLE.

The Forts Shelled By Our Mighty Asiatic Squaron and Spanish Soldiers Said to Have Fled Into Interior--Cable Cut Near Manilla--Madrid Placed Under Martial Law on Account of Bitter Feeling Produced by the Defeat.

A special cable despatch from London, England, says: The American squadron, commanded by Commodore Dewey, won a complete and glorious victory over the Spanish fleet in the Philippines Sunday. The fighting was of the fiercest character. The bravery of the American seamen was of the highest character, and, led by the intrepid Dewey, inflicted upon the enemy a veritable rout.

Olympia Points the Way.

During the night Commodore Dewey signalled to his warships that were in Subic bay, 50 miles to the north of Manila harbor, to clear the ships for action and to follow him. The squadron got under way, with the flagship Olympia leading, and followed by the cruiser Baltimore, cruiser Boston, cruiser Raleigh, gunboat Concord, gunboat Petrel, revenue-cutter McCulloch and transports Nanshan and Zafiro. There had been a consultation of the captains on board the flagship during the night, and it was decided that the first stroke should be made decisive.

Lining Up For the Attack.

At 4.15 o'clock in the morning the lookout on the masthead of the Olympia reported the Spanish fleet off the port bow lined up between Cavite and the mouth of Manila harbor. The distance between the two places is about eight miles. The Spanish fleet was commanded by Admiral Montejo and consisted of the cruiser Reina Christina, cruiser Castilla, cruiser Velasco, cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, cruiser Don Juan de Austria, gunboat General Lezo, gunboat El Cano, gunboat Isla de Cuba, gunboat Isla de Luzon and dispatch boat Marquis Marquez Duero.

Dewey Moves Into Action.

The news of the battle, which comes through Government sources and by way of the Spanish cable, shows that the attack was terrible in its energy. Signaling for the American transports to keep well out and that the Olympia and Baltimore would engage the Spanish flagship, the Reina Cristina, and the Castilla, the largest of the enemy's fleet, the American warships moved in line of battle on the Spaniards.

On both sides of Manila harbor are erected forts well manned, though the reports as to the strength of their armament have been conflicting.

Americans Open With a Hot Fire.

As soon as his ships had been worked around so that their starboard batteries presented a broadside to the enemy, Commodore Dewey began a terrific cannonading of the enemy's ships and the Spanish forts. The Olympia's battery consists of four eight-inch rifles, 10 five-inch rapid-fire guns, 14 six-pounders, six one-pounders, four machine guns and six torpedo tubes. The heaviest battery of the enemy was on the Reina Christiana, which had six 6.2-inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7-inch and three 2.2-inch rapid-fire guns; two 1.5-inch, six three-pounders, two machine guns and five torpedo tubes.

Rival Admirals Engaged.

Commodore Dewey directed the movements of the squadron from he conning tower of the Olympia. He moved his ship close up to the Reina Christina and sent shell after shell plowing into the Spanish admiral's hull. Capt. Charles V. Gridley of the Olympia, was with him. The superior aim and heavier projectiles of the Olympia soon began to tell, and the fire from the Spanish grew more wild and somewhat slower.

Other Ships Fighting Hard.

Captain Dyer of the Baltimore put his ship in close fighting distance to the Castilla. The Baltimore has four eight-inch and six six-inch guns in her main battery to the Castilla's four 5.9-inch Krupp guns and two 4.7-inch and three 2.2-inch guns. Both ships have good secondary batteries for cruisers.

The din of battle was terrific. All the while the Spanish forts were keeping up an incessent fire on the American fleet.

Hard Work for the Small Boats.

The Boston, 3189 tons; the Raleigh, 3182 tons; the Concord, 1700 tons; the Petrel, 890 tons, and the McCulloch had about all they could do to handle the Velasco, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, General Lezo, El Cano, Marquis del Quero, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, but by quick manoeuvring and rapid work of the guns, fought their way to victory bravely.

Spanish Flagship Burns Up.

The hot work on the Olympia brought the end of the Reina Christina. A shot from the American exploded a magazine on the latter boat, and she took fire. Despite the efforts of the Spaniards, the flames made rapid headway. Captain Gridley worked his ship around to rake the Spaniard. He fought the Spanish ship with one battery and kept up a fire on the forts with the other. The masts on the American boats were shot away, but few shells got through the armor.

Spanish Captain Killed.

A well-trained shot from the Olympia plunged through the fighting tower of the Reina Cristina and killed the ship's commander, Captain Cadasso. The Admiral was standing with him at the time. When the news that their commander had fallen spread through the ship the seamen seemed to lose heart. Their ammunition had been none too plentiful, and with its rapidly failing quantity and the fire that was raging they were ready to give up.

Spanish Admiral Changes Ships.

Then there took place a piece of bravery on the part of the Spanish Admiral. Seeing that his flagship was doomed and unable to fight, he ordered a small boat lowered, and rowed to the small gun-boat Isla de Cuba, where he again hoisted his flag. The American sailors refused to fire on the plucky Admiral. Soon after he left the Reina Christina the flames devoured the boat, most of the crew jumping overboard.

Baltimore Ends the Castilla.

In the meantime Captan Dyer had sealed the fate of the Castilla. She, like the flagship, had considerable woodwork inside of her, and after being under fire for about two hours took fire. Her crew fought vainly, but was no match for the Americans. She was completely riddled by the rain of leaden missiles. Many of her crew and officers were killed. She burned out, and after the engagement was but a smoking hulk.

Second Attack on the Enemy.

With the most formidable ships of the enemy disposed of, Commodore Dewey, at 8 o'clock, withdrew with his ships a few miles out to sea. There the wounded were cared for, guns examined, some tinkering done and preparation made for a second attack. At 9 o'clock they started a second attack. The smoke had arisen, and showed a wrecked Spanish fleet. The carnage wrought by the Americans was plainly evident.

Wiping Out the Enemy.

With as strong a fire as before, the fleet again moved into the battle. Numbers were more equal now that the enemy had lost several boats. During the first half-hour of fighting, the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and her commander killed.

The Spanish forts were more active this time, and particular attention was paid to them, a strong fire being directed at the defenses. The Spanish ships Mindanao and Don Antonia de Ulloa were rendered useless.

Several of the Spanish ships were deliberately blown up to prevent their capture by the American fleet, but their names have not as yet been cabled from Manila.

Fleet Effects a Landing.

Pouring a murderous fire into the forts, the American flagship and several more of the boats effected an entrance to the harbor. They steamed to the west side of the bay and there landed their wounded.

Naval officers in London regard it as a great victory and call it the annihilation of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines.

Dewey's Demands.

The complete victory of the American fleet over the Spanish naval forces at Manila has been followed by Commodore Dewey demanding that the Spanish authorities hand over all the government's war supplies and coal at Manila and other ports on the islands. The Governor General at Manila transmitted to his government the ultimatum, and a despatch received in London stated that it was understood that the ministry had acceded to the demands; but, owing to the revolutionary excitement in Madrid, it was not made public.

It was also reported in London that the Foreign Office had received an official telegram from the British consul at Manila, announcing the capitulation of the city. The report was unconfirmed, but it was stated that the British government had advised the Spanish ministry that honorable submission was the best way of guarding Spanish interests in the Philippines.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The English cabinet's Chinese policy was attacked by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, liberal leader in the House of Commons, and was defended by Mr. Balfour.

Baron Von Bulow, German minister of foreign affairs, in a speech to a Reichstag committee, said that he hoped the period of squabbling over China had been ended by the powers.

Millions of gold is piled up at Dawson, Yukon Territory, awaiting the beginning of navigation on the Yukon river.

One hundred mules in a pack train and their Mexican attendants are reported to have been killed or wounded by the explosion of powder they were conveying to a Mexican mine.

The London "Times" denied the report that public feeling in England is veering toward Spain, and says the sympathy for America is as profound as ever.

Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attache at London, has recovered his health sufficiently to be able to return to duty.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Balfour, acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, replying to a question on the subject, said no negotiations are proceeding on the subject of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

The Chinese foreign office is said to have notified Japan that it will make the final payment of war indemnity this week.

"CRUSH AMERICAN SQUADRON."

Spain Preparing Her Fleet For One Last Desperate Effort.

Dispatches from Madrid say the Spanish authorities intend to throw the whole strength of Spain into one united and supreme effort against the United States.

The special dispatch adds that it is even stated at Madrid by those who are responsible for the naval movements that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats on unequal terms and with a superior enemy, and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters.

Continuing, the special says:

"Until this engagement is fought, no proposal for intervention will be listened to."

A Cadiz dispatch says that the second Spanish squadron, consisting of the warships Pelayo, Alfonso XIII. and Victoria, and a number of smaller ships, has nearly completed its preparations for active service. It is reported, however, that great difficulty is experienced in fitting out the ships, owing to lack of money. The British engineers have refused to serve on board of them, owing, it is said, to the belief that they are liable to heavy punishment under the foreign enlistment act.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Guarda has, it is announced, taken 14 guns on board, and is now on a trial cruise.

SCOUTS LANDED.

Successful Expedition of the United States Despatch Boat Leyden.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says: The Government tug Leyden, Capt. J. H. Angus, steamed into port and told the following story of a desperate encounter with Spanish troops on the northern coast of Cuba. The Leyden left here Monday afternoon with a party of insurgents, under General Baldamoro Acosta, and including five Cuban scouts, under the leadership of Captain J. H. Dorst, of the United States Cavalry. The Leyden also carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The tug landed five men, with four boxes of ammunition and two horses. General Acosta also landed and penetrated to the interior, where he communicated with the forces of the insurgents. The Leyden lay to outside until five o'clock in the morning, when, observing a troop of Spanish infantry approaching she put to sea, and got safely away.

A Fight With Spanish Cavalry.

The same night she proceeded to Mantanzas, and Tuesday afternoon landed another small party near there. Fearing attack by the Spaniards, she looked for the monitors Terror and Amphitrite, which are on the blockade in that vicinity; but, being unable to locate them, the Leyden returned to the original landing place. Here she was met by Acosta and about two hundred Cubans, half of whom were armed with rifles. They united with the men on the tug and an attempt was made to land the remaining arms and men, when a troop of 200 of the Villa Vicosa cavalry swooped down on them and a fierce engagement of a half hour's duration followed.

When the Spanish cavalry discovered the Leyden they promptly opened fire. The tug was taken at a disadvantage, having no cannon aboard, but Commander Angus decided upon a desperate bluff. He mounted an old flagpole and another piece of round timber in the bow of the boat and stationed "gunners" there, but the ruse was of little avail. The Spaniards took shelter near the block house and poured in a fusillade of bullets. Meanwhile, the Cubans attempted to draw the Spanish fire, with a view of diverting the cavalry and giving the Leyden a chance to slip out.

The Cubans finally repulsed the enemy, driving them to the woods. During this engagement several rifle bullets went through the Leyden's smoke stack, but no one was injured.

The Wilmington Takes a Hand.

The plucky little tug then went in search of the flagship, found her lying near Havana and reported the story. Rear Admiral Sampson sent the gunboat Wilmington back with the Leyden. The two vessels reached the scene of the landing and found the Spanish cavalry in waiting to welcome another attempted invasion.

The Wilmington lost no time in preliminaries, but promptly opened fire on a number of small houses marking the entrance to the place. The gunboat fired four shots, which immediately drove back the Spaniards, and Captain Dorst, with the ammunition, landed safely, the Leyden returning.

PORTO RICO AS A PRIZE.

Persons Who Saw the President Say the Seizure of the Island is Ordered.

A despatch from Washington, says:—Persons who were with the President say that there is a strong likelihood that Porto Rico will be in the hands of the United States very shortly. The immediate seizure of the island, they state, has been ordered.

Little news could be gleaned at the Navy Department relative to the movements of Admiral Sampson's vessels, but from the confident tone of the few officials who are acquainted with the policy of the department, they are expecting to hear soon of news from the squadron almost as interesting and important as that received from the Philippines.

A high officer of the administration almost demolished the theory that Admiral Sampson was going to succor the Oregon, now on her way from Brazil to join the North Atlantic squadron. He said that the Navy Department was under no apprehension about the Oregon, for the reason that it did not consider that the Spanish admiral of the Cape Verde squadron would be willing to risk a combat with the Oregon, even with great odds in his favor, as even if overwhelmed in the end the Oregon would certainly destroy one of the Spanish ships and perhaps more, and the Spanish government could not afford this.

To seize Porto Rico would require a strong landing force, in view of the number of Spanish troops on the island, and in addition Admiral Sampson would be loth to run the risk of having one of his best ships disabled by attacking forts.

A significant movement is the addition of the warship New Orleans to Commodore Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads in place of the Columbia. This seems to indicate a complete change in the character of the squadron, which, instead of being a flying squadron in the ordinary sense, has now assumed the character of a battle fleet. Without being as speedy as at first organized, Commodore Schley's squadron is now probably able to meet on even terms, at least, the formidable Spanish armored cruisers which sailed from Cape Verde recently.

Spaniards Stone a British Yacht.

A British steam yacht, the Lady of Clemell, owned by a Mr. Wilkinson, of London, has just arrived at Gibraltar from Malaga, Spain, from which port she was obliged to depart suddenly, owning to the Spaniards mobbing and stoning her.

FIRING ON MANILA.

A Report That Bombardment Was in Progress When the Cable Was Cut.

A despatch received in London from Madrid says the Spanish Colonial Office had advices of the beginning of the bombardment of Manila before the cable was cut, which said:

"Thus far the American shells have not reached the town proper, which is strongly protected."

Continuing, the advices to the Colonial Office at Madrid are said to have read:

"Only the outlying native quarters have suffered. They are now in flames. Occasionally a shell fell in the European town, where a few houses were struck.

"The batteries of the citadel, especially the six large guns, are vigorously replying to the American fire, and have inflicted considerable damage on the fleet."

Greeks Offer Their Services.

The United States legation at Constantinople has received two thousand offers of volunteers for the American navy, chiefly Greeks. Some declare they will pay their own passage, in gratitude for American aid in the Greek war of independence.

What Don Carlos Says.

According to despatch from Brussels, Don Carlos declares he will not provoke revolutionary movement. On the contrary, he will prevent Carlist agitation while the war continues.

TO MEET THE FLEET.

If It Does Not Appear Porto Rico Will Be Seized.

AGRESSIVE WARFARE.

As It Is Impracticable to Immediately Begin the Conquest of Cuba, and as the Philippines Has Not Brought Peace Another Blow Will Be Struck at Spain—Porto Rico the Only Base of Spanish Supplies.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: The programme of the war is gradually developing. The capture of the Philippines has not yet brought about peace, and from all indications Spain will not be satisfied until another blow is struck. This being the case, preparations are being made for the next step in the struggle.

The conquest of Cuba being considered impossible at the present time, because of the danger to which it would subject the unacclimated volunteers, two manoeuvers are possible. One is to destroy the Spanish fleet now on the Atlantic and the other is to take Porto Rico. Both of these manoeuvers will be executed. The exact times of their occurrence cannot be predicted. The Spanish fleet seems to be a law unto itself, and no offensive operations against it can be entered upon until its whereabouts is definitely known. If the press dispatch from Lisbon is authentic, the fleet is bound for the Canaries, there to join with the second squadron in order that the combined forces of the Spanish Navy may come eastward to meet the American vessels. If it should be realized the result would be the greatest naval battle of modern times, but it may not occur for some time.

The officials of the Navy Department do not regard the report from Lisbon as authentic, and there is every reason to believe that already an adequate fleet has gone to intercept the Spanish flotilla before it reaches Porto Rico. This has been done without interfering with the blockade before Havana, which can be maintained by any character of armed vessels. If the fleet does not appear at Porto Rico, the seizure of the latter place can be easily effected, and this is regarded as good strategy. Porto Rico is the only base of supplies for Spanish ships in these waters, and if it is captured by the United States, the Spanish fleet will be practically helpless on the ocean for lack of coal after it has crossed over here from the other side.

It is understood that the preliminaries to various contracts at the War and Navy Departments Wednesday had in view an expedition to Porto Rico, and some important developments may be expected in that vicinity at an early day.

CRUISER TOPEKA IN PORT.

Experienced Rough Weather on Way Over from Falmouth.

A dispatch from New York says:—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, commanded by Lieut. J. J. Knapp, which sailed from Falmouth, England, April 19, arrived safely in port Sunday morning, after a rough passage of twelve days. The Topeka entered the narrows at 9 a. m., where she slowed down for the health officer's inspection, then proceeding to the man-of-war anchorage off Thompkinsville.

Lieut. Knapp reported having experienced a very rough passage. From the time of leaving the channel, up to the banks, a succession of strong westerly gales were encountered. After passing the banks, the wind hauled to the northeast, and blew a strong gale four days, with a very rough sea. The Topeka behaved well throughout, and sustained but trifling damage about the decks. The cruiser carries a crew of forty-six men, all told.

Lieut. Knapp, when asked whether he had sighted any war vessels during the voyage, replied that he had not, and was not anxious to meet any, owing to his small crew and the fact that the Topeka's guns were not mounted. The Topeka was saluted by several tugs and excursion boats as she steamed up to her anchorage.

DEWEY IN CONTROL.

A Report From Singapore That He Is Acting Governor-General At Manila.

The following telegram received by F. T. Viles, of Boston, from a friend in Singapore was read at the banquet of the Electric Club at Boston.

"Singapore, (Special).—Reliable information received here corroborating news of Dewey's victory at Manila, and he is now executing the duties of governor-general there."

Miners Shot From Ambush.

Five of a party of Slav miners at Steubenville, Ohio, were shot at from ambush as they were going to work. One man is so badly injured that he will did. The miners have been on a strike because of a dispute over a check weighman.

May Give Up Bering Sea Patrol.

Word was received at Port Townsend, Wash., that the government had canceled contracts for the transportation of coal to Bering Sea points.

This would indicate that the Bering Sea patrol is to be abandoned this year.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Russia has 17,605 factories.

Russia buys our steam valves.

Illinois has 33,788 coal miners.

Denver master builders organized.

Uncle Sam has one tea plantation.

Europe has 50,000 match factories.

China has a 1000-year-old newspaper.

Frost hinders ore digging in Minnesota.

California is to have a school of mines.

Springfield (Mass.) brewers won nine hours.

Cincinnati municipal laborers get $1.50 a day.

Indianapolis telephone girls will organize.

Massachusetts barbers formed a State Union.

War, says Gompers, means a setback to unionism.

Dublin (Ireland) is to have a co-operative boot mill.

Scarborough (England) plumbers get 16 cents an hour.

Americans pay $10,000,000 a year for collar buttons.

South Milwaukee will purchase its electric light plant.

The Scottish Master Bakers' Association has 1,200 members.

Sixty new members were initiated at a recent meeting of the Detroit wood-workers.

COMES ONE WITH A SONG.

In the strife and the tumult that sweeps us along
Comes one with a song.
In the storm of the nations—the wrath for the wrong,
Comes one with a song.
And over the range of the people the skies
See the light of a lovelier morning arise;
There are prayers on Love's lips—and the light's in Love's eyes:
Comes one with a song.

In the rude clamor and crush of the throng
Comes one with a song.
The winds have foretold him; rills rippled along
Of one with a song.
And the sword's in the scabbard and soft as the dew
On the lips of the lilies—God's white thoughts of you—
Love's dear arms enfold you; light breaks from the blue!
Comes one with a song.
—Frank L. Stanton.

The Clown's Vengeance.

A Tale of the Sawdust Circle.

That evening there was a great concourse of people on the Place de la Liberte. The Rosati Circus was giving its last performance, and the public of Toulon was flocking in crowds to this farewell representation. At the doors, beneath the flickering gleam of the therows of gas lights, there was a ceaseless crush and movement; an endless line was slowly winding its way in, halting at every step and hammering the sounding planks with a confused clatter. All around, on the notice boards stuck in the ground, the colors of the flaming posters were displayed and, bathed in the garish light, dazzled the eye. In the crowd of spectators and idlers every one was reading aloud the placard which stood conspicuous in front:

Positively the Last Time
This Evening.
LAST PERFORMANCES
of
PRINCE ICARUS
(the flying man),
of
MLLE. RITA
and of
AESOP
(the grasshopper Clown).

Within the circus the seats were already overflowing, and the same names repeated from mouth to mouth blended into a general murmur deadened by the canvas roof over the ring. Some of the circus men were raking the sawdust on the track, and, above the door to the stables, the musicians were languidly tuning their instruments, or, at times, addressing friends who passed beneath the gallery. "That you? Marius, how goes it?" etc. In the upper rows the audience was alive with impatience for the expected spectacle, and irritated by the passing of the young, fashionable "first-nighters"—envied frequenters behind the scenes—who passed in a crowd to the narrow entrance leading to the greenroom.

Officers in civilian dress, and students, ship brokers, and idle dandies, all wished for the last time to get near the fair Mlle. Rita, the celebrated equestrienne, who, for a month, had been the subject of conversation in every mess room and every club. They stepped along, the elbowed and elbowers, between the walls that were covered with sets of varnished harness, and begged pardon every time they jostled a groom. They stopped at the stalls of Blue Ruin and Djinn, the two trick Arabians, and, under pretext of giving some sugar to the horses, fluttered about the extemporized dressing room where Rita, tranquil and smiling, was donning her attire. Then came in succession the commonplace compliments, to which the star of the circus, unheeding, scarcely deigned to give an answer, without seeming to note the ardent gaze of her admirers.

She was a handsome girl, a careless gypsy, with the sun in her eyes and her blood, accustomed to the atmosphere of admiration, and she finished her toilet without hurrying. At times, however, impatiently, and with a pretty, rebellious movement, she gave her shoulders a shake and made the pearls of her necklace rattle. It was when the little clown Aesop, her husband, who, all befloured and painted, was walking before the room, his huge topknot swaying at every step, drew near, and with his sharp falsetto voice launched some taunt at the artist's courtiers. They laughed, they even applauded, but, more often, they lowered their eyes before the sullen, cold gaze of the dwarf, whose wan and grotesque face—in spite of the smile of his blood red and too large lips—seemed at some moments to be fraught with evil.

This evening the manikin was in a worse humor than usual; his jeers were more biting and more bitter, and beneath the coat of flour covering his seamed features he appeared not pale but livid. His eyes had a sharp and and menacing flash in them, and never left Rita, who, gayly posed before her mirror, was having her bodice laced by the handsome gymnast Icarus.

In the circus the orchestra was finishing a waltz by Metra. The curious were gradually quitting the stable and returning to their places. The sharp eyes of the rig master's whip were cracking in the arena; the show had begun. Icarus placed a last rose in the hair of the equestrienne and ran to chalk her shoes. He tumbled against his dwarfish comrade.

The clown seemed very busy in examining the gas metre, and pushed him away. Then, without more ado, the acrobat sent him reeling, and leaping on a ladder, cried, with a laugh, "Out of the way, you pitiful pigmy!"

Aesop utter a roar of rage and anger, then suddenly calming himself, returned to the metre, and after having followed with an eye of hatred the ascent of Icarus, began fumbling with the mechanism of the stop-cocks.

A great clapping of hands. A frantic ovation. Two hundred pretty women dropped their fans, and leveled their opera glasses, and, a trifle pale, smiled with a delicious dread. Icarus was up there—high up at the top of the circus—hanging to the last trapeze, and turning over and over in it, slowly and without an effort.

At times he paused, and his face was seen radiant in the foolish pride of triumph. Below, in the ring, the clowns were stretching a circular next, and in all the circus reigned deep silence broken only by a feminine whisper: "How graceful! What a handsome fellow!"

The gymnast then, finding his public sufficiently warmed up, raised himself at one pull, stiffening himself on his wrists.

The trapeze, violently thrown back, described a great arc, and, letting go the bar, the man shot forward like an arrow into space.

There was a feeling of apprehension in the crowd, and an "Oh-" of affright uttered by a thousand breasts. The acrobat reached the second trapeze, and calmly let himself swing in its describing oscillations.

Slowly he thus darted eleven times, calm and smiling as he made the tour of the circus, and rejoicing at feeling beneath him the immense panting of the throng.

At the eleventh trapeze he paused to prolong this emotion—his glory—and his eyes sought out Rita. The equestrienne saw him, and with the handle of her whip threw him a kiss.

The elated Icarus, hanging by one hand, saluted her; then he brought his trapeze to rest. He was about to complete his task.

"Enough," said some voices.

"No! Bravo! Encore!" cried the ladies, eager to feel once more the perverse joy of an enticing pain.

For the twentieth time the handsome gymnast, stiffening his muscular arms, essayed his terrible flight.

But an appalling cry of terror, a frantic shout arose.

In an instant, suddenly—like a candle glistening lights of the circus were extinguished all together, at the precise and fatal moment when the man was darting into space.

At the same instant there arose from the ring a laugh, terrible, vibrating with hate.

Then in the black and hideous obscurity, in the pitchy darkness that filled the circus lately so blazing, poignant shrieks rolled from row to row. Women fainted, and the spectators, with their hearts crushed in hopeless terror, shudderingly sat as if petrified in their places, and peered into the night that filled the dome. The net was empty, the acrobat must be looked for in the gloom. In the search, lanterns were brought and carried toward the top of the circus. Five minutes—five centuries, elapsed. Some one cried, "Bengal lights."

Then, while here and there people were trying to relight the burners, a blaze of violet and red, of green and azure, flashed out and with a powerful illumination lit up at one flash every corner of the circus with its frantic and trembling gleams.

And suddenly, as in the flames of a transformation scene, was seen, rigid, clamped to the trapeze, Prince Icarus, hanging motionless.

An unheard of horror paralyzed him in a supernatural frenzy. His hair stood erect. His distorted mouth grinned an idiot grin terrible to see and his face, whiter than that of a corpse, his haggard eyes, protruding from their sockets, rolled convulsively.

Soon his comrades were near him. With the handle of his knife Aesop struck the gymnast's hands, and with great difficulty detached from the bar the clenched hands of the miserable man.

The gas was relighted, and the crowd silently and without a breath, watched, as it was slowly lowered down, the descent of the living corpse.

There is today, near Marseilles, in the Asylum of Saint Pierre, a poor madman who stalks straight forward, his arms held in front and contracted in an imaginary grip. It is a frightful sight. It is "Prince Icarus."

I do not know what jail holds Aesop. As to the fairy Rita, she is now a princess somewhere in Germany.—Adapted from the French of Paul Bonnetain.

Waterproofing Wheels.

Inventive genius is at work on some means by which wheels may be made more durable, and will not swell and shrink, thus avoiding the necessity of resetting the tires. It is suggested that a groove be cut in the felloe and a small connecting opening be left, through which oil could be forced into the groove. This would gradually be absorbed by the wood, and would render the material practically waterproof. This method, however, has objections. The groove removes just so much strength from the felloe, and great difficulty would probably be expected in making the connection between the iron and the wood so close that the oil would not ooze out either of its own weight or by the pressure on the tire when the vehicle was loaded. Thirty years ago a hard-headed old farmer used to buy wagon wheels in the raw wood. He then provided a bath of boiling hot linseed oil. This was poured into an iron trough, made by bending a section of sheet iron into proper form to hold one side of the wheel. Slowly the wheel was revolved in the oil, which was kept hot by a small fire underneath the oil pan. As the wheel revolved the oil ran down the spokes to the hub, and when the job was finished there was not a place the size of a pin head which the oil had not penetrated. The wheels were then set up in the sun and allowed to become thoroughly dry. If there were any places that did not appear well soaked the process was repeated; then the wheels were painted. This oiling of wheels to make them waterproof is by no means a new idea. The originator of the idea did this not only to keep out the water and avoid shrinkage, but he claimed that the treatment would add one year to every three to the wear of the wagon. He claimed also that the oil gave the wood a certain amount of resilliency, and, that being toughened by the process, the wood was infinitely more durable for any purpose. All of the woodwork of his wagons and carriages was treated in the same way when possible. If wheels were bought ready finished, after the paint wore off from wheels and shafts they were treated in this way greatly to their benefit; but, of course, nothing like what the original oiling would have produced.

RUSH ORDERS FOR FLAGS.

By Night and by Day "Old Glory" Is Constructed in Brooklyn.

All the flags for the United States navy are made at the New York Navy Yard, in Brooklyn. With the increased activity in naval affairs and the probability of war, the work of getting out the necessary number of flags has been greatly augmented. Day and night men and girls have been busily engaged cutting out and putting together stripes and stars which may flutter in defiance to the enemy within a few weeks.

The room, which is ordinarily given up for "officers'" dance one evening in every fortnight, has witnessed no such festivity since the Main tragedy took place, but is given up wholly to the rushed work of getting out flags. Formerly Ben Butler had a monoply in supplying the Nation with bunting, but now the Government buys where it can find the cheapest and best material each year.

Since the flags of the navy will have to rough it on all seas and under all conditions of weather, the bunting is thoroughly tested before being made up. It is subjected to acids, extremes of heat and cold and to a strain to test its strength. If it prove worthy it is cut in strips of the required length and sewed together by women.

Handwork has been succeeded by machines, and they are soon to be run by elictricity.

It does not require much skill to sew the stripes together, but the stars have to be put on with great care.

The white cotton cloth from which the stars are cut is folded into about twenty thicknesses. The pttern is then marked on it and cut out with a sharp knife or a hammer or chisel. Each flag has to have ninety stars (forty-five on each side), and they are sewed firmly in place on the blue field by experianced sewing women.

Many of the operators have been long in this branch. James Crimmins, the foreman, has held the place ever since the department has been established, more than thirty years. Several of the star sewers have been at their work for twenty years. Many of the stripe sewers almost as long.

The last touches to the flags are given by an old sailor, who, with three sharp knives, some strong thread and coil of rope beside him on tne bench, and with a peculiar thimble on his hand, attaches the flag to its rope, taking thirty stitches to each fastening. His stitch is a long sailor's knot warranted never to break or give way.

No matter how busy he is he never allows any one to take his place or even to assist him in this work.—New York Press.

Turret Turning.

Ine great drawback to hydraulic machinery is its tendency to freeze up in cold climates, which, of course, at once destroys its efficiency. Steam, on the other hand, while free from the defect of freezing, must always take a certain perceptible amount of time to overcome the inertia of the piston and its attached machinery. Moreover, this inertia, once overcome, requires an equal force to bring the machinery to rest again. Thus, it is found that with a turret fifteen feet in diameter the least movement possible with steam machinery, calculated on the rim of the turret, is four inches, while actual tests on one of the war ships of the United States several months ago showed that with electric turning gear a turret of the same diameter could be moved—that is, started and stopped again—twenty-nine times in one inch. The proportion between steam and electricity, therefore, in delicacy of movement in this instance, is four times twenty-nine or 116 times as great.

The chief objection to all radical innovations like this one has hitherto been based on the sound principle that in actual conflict the machinery or motive power might break down, and the work would have to be done by hand power in such an emergency. Thus, guns, turrets, and all other fighting appliances one board some war ships are provided with alternative hand tackle. But there does not seem to be any reason why electricity could not lend itself to be coupled with hand power apparatus, at least as well, if not better, than either steam or hydraulic power.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Up-to-Date Jokes and Witticisms From the Comic Papers.

EXPLAINED.

She never told her love,
Her passion never chanted;
She didn't get a chance, in fact—
He took it all for granted.

IN THE NAME OF ECONOMY.

"A good many folks is economical like my Uncle Dan'l."

"How was that, Ira?"

"Paid $18 for a machine that would split matches."

THEY DON'T HAVE TO.

"Why is it that the plain girls are always the ones who learn to cook and make their own clothes?"

"Oh, that's easily explained. The pretty ones always know they don't need to."

GRATEFUL.

"Your reflections do you great credit, Mr. Brainby."

"Thank heaven!" sighed Brainby, "I can get credit for something. Ah, my dear friend, I would you were a grocer."

AN IMPRESSION.

"Say, Mame," said Maud, as she replaced on the marble slab the glass which had previously contained lemon phosphate, "who's Don Carlos?"

"Why don't you know? He's the great Spanish pretender."

"But what's a pretender?"

"A pretender? Why, a pretender is what people in this country call a bluffer."

ATTEMPTED ILLUSTRATION.

Little Bennie—Papa, is there any difference in the meaning of the words fool and foolish?

Papa—There is. For instance, people who worry are foolish, while people who don't worry are fools. Now, perhaps you can figure it out for yourself.

APPROVED.

"That is genuine horse sense," said Mr. Murray Hill to Mr. Schenley Park.

"What is?"

"The determination of the United States that Cuba shall have a stable Government.

CONTRARY TO ALL PRECEDENT.

Railroad President—What does this mean, Sir? You have one of the suburban trains leaving a station at 8 o'clock.

Superintendent—I—I thought that was right.

President—Right? Who ever heard of such a thing, Sir? You must be crazy. The idea of any suburban train anywhere leaving a station exactly on the hour! Make it 7:59 or 8:01.

ITS VALUE.

"I have here," he said, "the plans and drawings of the greatest aerial war machine ever invented."

"How is it supposed to work?" asked the editor after he had examined the design with considerable care.

"Oh, it isn't supposed to work at all," replied the inventor with pleasing frankness, "but you can see at a glance how attractive it will look in a newspaper or a magazine."

A LONG STORY.

Ned—If you want to marry an heiress, why don't you propose to Miss Elderly? She's rich.

Ted—Yes; but I object to her past.

Ned—Why, I thought that was above reproach.

Ted—It is; but there's so much of it.

TOO INDEFINITE.

Bill—I've been buying a repeater.

Jill—What do you mean, a pistol or a parrot?

UNEXPECTED GOOD LUCK.

"Albert, dear, while looking through some of your old clothes, I made such a lucky find that I ordered a new dress on the strength of it."

"What was it, dear?"

"Half a dozen checks that had never even been written on."

STYLE.

Dealer—I am sure, madam, you could look the city through and not find a handsomer carriage than this.

Mrs. D'Avnoo—Oh, it's handsome enough, but it looks too comfortable to be stylish.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

"And you will buckle on the sword?"

The new woman's eyes flashed. "Buckle?" she repeated. "Pin!"

That was to say, there was no time to lose.

NOT TO BE THOUGHT OF.

"Have you selected your topic for a graduation essay?" said the dear girl's mother.

"Yes. It is 'The Injurious Restraints of Superstition, Ancient and Modern.'"

"That's very interesting. You must get right to work on it."

"Oh, dear no! You wouldn't have me begin it on Friday, would you?"

DIVERTED ATTENTION.

Nurse—I lost thrack uv th' children, Mum.

Mrs. Cums—Good gracious! why didn't you speak to an officer?

Nurse—That's how it happened, Mum.

THE LETTER.

"What are you thinking about, Ethel?"

"I am wondering whether I should sign myself 'yours ever' or 'thine only' to a girl I detest."

NOT USED TO FRAGILE PIECES.

Mrs. Housewife—Bridget, that is the seventh piece of China that you have broken within the last two days.

Bridget—I know, mum. At the last place where I wor-rked the folks never ate off of annything but goold and silver.

HONEST ADMISSION.

Wallace—The happiest hours of my life were when I was going to school.

Ferry—I cannot tell a lie. My happiest hours came when school was over for the day.

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

"Mamma, the Smytheses are claiming that they, too, are descended from Kings, and are just as good as we."

"The insufferable upstarts! Why, they have to go back thirty-seven centuries to find a King in their lineage while we have to go back a scant thirty-five! The very idea!"

EARLY FOREBODINGS.

"I have heard a good deal about people who borrow trouble, but I think my wife is a champion in that line."

"Why, I thought she was always cheerful and contented with her lot?"

"She was until our baby was born, six weeks ago. Now she is worrying because he may marry some girl that we will not like."

SPANISH HISTORY.

How They Slaughtered the Holland Troops in Ancient Times.

History tells us much about the treachery of the Spaniards. The Spanish navy and army consists of nothing but deceivers and of men who believe themselves more noble than the king, although they are as poor as Lazarus; men who play with word and honor as a child with his toys; men who would betray their own parents for the sake of money.

A few instances, stristly historical, will convince one of the truth of the above

After the death of Charles V, emperor of Germany, king of Spain and count of Netherlands, his son Philip the II., became heir of his dominions.

The Germans were not very much pleased with his son, and it was a case of voting among the different powers then not yet united. They voted him out and elected another for their ruler As it was, Spain and Holland had to take him, whether they were pleased with him or not. Very soon the Hollanders got tired of him, and engaged in a war with Spain. It looked as if Holland was going to be crushed, Spain then being one of the most powerful European nations, especially upon the sea. The Spanish troops under Count Fernandez Alva, marched into Holland, killing and slaughtering the inhabitants. The killing of the population of an entire city is one of the saddest pages in Holland history.

The Spaniards had besieged the city of Haarlem, a strongly fortified place. For months the Holland troops fought with desparation against an overwhelming number; but hunger and pest soon came inside the city walls and made the situation horrible. For this the Spaniards had waited. One day they sent a messenger bearing a flag of truce to the city gate, and announced that "If the city would surrender, they would spare the city and allow the garrison to depart with military honors." An agreement was made signed by both the Spanish and Holand generals, and the next morning every was ready for the surrender. Romeo, the Spanish general, marched his troos toward the city and stationed them in long lines on both sides of the road leading to the gate. The lines were so far apart as to leave each line out of musket range. The Holland troops marched out, but no sooner had the last soldier left the city and was midway between the Spaniish lines when, from both sides, the Spaniards fired on the Holland troops and murdered them before they had time to realize what was intended. Then the fiends took possession of the city. Men, women and children were butchered like cattle Three hundred men were bound back to back and thrown into the river. Babies were taken by the legs and torn apart, some men were skinned alive and rubbed with salt and caustic. Others were thrown into boiling oil, in short, the Spanish committed such horible deeds the even the savage Arab soldiers would shrink from such cruelties. That is the way the Spaniards keep their word. Often they repeated these massacres. A little after they took possession of the castle of Bruck and buried their prisoners alive. A Holland trooper, who was captured by the Spanish and whom the Spanish gave some wine, would not drink of it and said "The wine is poisened if it comes from a Spaniard." Uncle Sam may be sure that he will count many Hollanders under his flag, as there is not a Hollander who has not a deadly hatred against everything that is Spanish.—Passaic News.

An Agreeable Cough Mixture.

Children can often be induced to take "mother's" cough mixture when they pull wry faces over a physician's prescription. Most housewives have some old and tried cough mixture recipe by which they set great store, but should there be some among my readers who do not possess such a recipe, I would suggest their adoption of the following mixture, which will be found very soothing to the throat and chest: Get three large, fresh lemons and boil them in already boiling water for about seven minutes; then, when tender, slice them very thin, put the slices in a bowl together with a pound of best moist sugar, and set the bowl on the stove for some hours, so that the contents may almost be said to have distilled. Then take the bowl from the fire and let the contents cool for half an hour. Lastly, stir in a tablespoonful of oil of sweet almonds, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture at a time when the throat is irritated.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Chinese Fortune Teller.

The numerous Klondikers in Portland waiting for various steamers to sail are amusing themselves taking in the sights. A number of them were yesterday having their fortunes told by the guileless-looking Chinaman who operates his mystic art on the sidewalk of Adler near 2d street. The price he charges for an ordinary fortune is 10 cents.

The person who wishes to pry into futurity selects one after another, half a dozen strips of bamboo from a vase full. These are laid side by side on the table in the order in which they were drawn. The artist then studies the words and signs engraved on the strips, and makes a row of characters on a piece of paper. He then studies these intently for a few moments, and, having summed up the case, proceeds to write his opinion.

Ordinary Chinese characters are not good enough for this, and those he makes look as if a crazy tarantula, wounded fatally and bleeding ink at every pore, had kicked out his life on the page. The fortune teller does not speak much English, but when an interpreter is not handy he makes a struggle at it, and his average fortune is about as follows:

"You go long ways, over sea, over big mountains; heap snow, heap cold. Bimeby you get claim. You boss man have tlee, four men dig. April, May, June, not much money made; July August, September, do velly well; make $40,000, $50,000."

The victim pretends to make light of the whole business; but he puts his fortune carefully away in his pocketbook, and in his heart believes that he has a dead sure thing on securing the amount named.—Portland Oregonian.

Noisy Noise Annoys an Oyster.

A customer in a fish dealer's place was leaning against a barrel of oysters when he suddenly turned and addressed the bivalves.

"Hello, there! What are you gaping for? Getting tired of being cooped up, are you?"

A women standing near peered timidly into the barrel. "Say," she asked, "are those oysters alive?"

"I should say they are," answered the man. "Look at them hustling for air. Keep still a minute and you'll see each one of them with mouth wide open—or shells, which amounts to the same thing."

Sure enough, after a spell of silence a queer rustling was heard in the barrel and the oysters opened their shells and gaped for air, but the slightest noise closed them again as tight as a drum.

"I'm used to their performance," said the fish dealer. "Why, you'd think sometimes they were coming out of the barrel, but they are just taking a new supply of air, and they can shut up quicker than a wink. Oysters aren't so slow after all."

"I should say not," said the woman customer, moving away from the barrel as the rustling began again.

Paper Cartridges Used in Civil War.

A New London man made an interesting discovery the other day. While rummaging in the garret of his house he picked up an old army knapsack carried by his brother in the federal army in the dark days of '61 to '65. He opened the knapsack and found within quite a number of wartime cartridges, the end of which had been bitten off by the man in the ranks before loaded his musket. A Day reporter showed the cartridges to several army veterans, and their eyes blazed at the sight. They acted like they had just been introduced to an old friend whom they had not seen for many years. One of the ex-soldiers said the commands for loading in the days of the war were as follows:

"Handle cartridge, tear cartridge, charge cartridge, draw rammer, ram cartridge, return rammer, prime, ready, aim, fire." At present the order is: "Load, ready, aim, fire" The paper shell is a thing of the long ago and the brass shell has taken its place, but it makes the old vet feel young again to get his hands on one of those old-timers, though as a rule the teeth of the G. A. R. men would hardly stand biting the paper end off these days.

The Telectroscope.

If only there were a few of Jan Szczepanik's telelectroscopes working between Cuba and New York, what superlatively interesting pictures we might see! The abilities of this machine (which is to be exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris) are such that one might sit in a room in New York and see instantaneous pictures of what might happen to be going on in Havana Harbor. These pictures would be shimmering affairs like the vitascope pictuures, except that they would reproduce the objects seen in something like their natural colors. How it is done is too long and intricate a story to tell here, but the drift of it is that the view is caught by a combination of mirrors, which resolve it into its elements of light, shade, and color, which are transmitted by electricity, and combined into a moving picture again at the point where they are received.—Harper's Weekly.

For Reforming Pupils.

Under the management of Miss Dean of Newark, N. J., a new departure in educational methods has been developed in the organization of a school for refractory and backward children. The discipline is strict, and a careful record of the conduct of each pupil is observed. The school has 30 scholars at present. There is to be no whipping, but kind and thorough discipline, and as soon the pupils understand the respect due to those in authority over them they are returned to their principal.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 12

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that D. R. Foreman, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte boro, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

There is possibility of wheat going over two dollars.

Why don't Uncle Sam go and ask Spain what she'll take to settle it?

There is no parallel to Dewey's great victory—not a man of his killed and only six injured.

Gen. Frank Reeder, of Easton, has announced himself a Republican candidate for governor.

Congressman Hicks denies that he received any money from the sale of post-offices in his district.

Dewey, who made the wonderful fight in Manila harbor, is a Vermonter, and now safe in history.

The Spaniards learned more United States history in the last ten days than in the last hundred years.

Spain, late so full of brag, bluster, bombast, sass, Blanco and Weyler, is now blasted, bombarded, busted and bankrupt.

John Bull was surprised over Dewey's great victory. All high authorities in Europe pronounce it a brilliant stroke. The greatest "surprise" struck the Spaniards.

Dewey cut the cable himself, no doubt to prevent interference with his plans from Washington, and when he had finished doing up the Spaniards, then he sent his report.

If Weyler is so red-hot to fight the Yankees why don't he come back to his former Havana stamping ground where there have been chances to fight, instead of making snoots at us yanks 3000 miles across the sea?

The Philippine group consists of over 1200 islands, with a population of 9 million mostly semi-civilized people. These islands are among the richest in the world. Having conquered them the United States can keep them under the law of nations.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic church in the United States have agreed upon a letter to be addressed to the clergy and laity of the country, in which all priests are directed to offer petitions daily for peace through a "glorious victory" by our arms.

If Spain is out of coal we suppose might get about 15 tons at the McCalmont coal yard, Bellefonte, which would supply what is left of her fleet. We are aware this information is contraband.

Admiral Dewey did a cool thing at the battle of Manila. When the fight was half over he stopped it and ordered his men to go to breakfast, and when the meal was over he ordered his men to finish the licking.

We heartily rejoice with the farmer over the rise in wheat. In Chicago, at the close of last week the price went up to 1.70 and in New York to 1.60. There are three causes for the rise in wheat: the crop shortage, Leiter's operations, and the war with Spain.

McKinley has nothing to do in it.

When Dewey's fleet began to pepper the Spaniards in Manila harbor, the yell went up from hundreds of our sailors, "Remember the Maine!" "Remember the Maine!" That is enough to make any American fight like a tiger.

The only foreign country that gave aid to Spain after the outbreak of the war, was Portugal, by sending 900 cases of amunition to the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde. This little snip of a kingdom, hanging on the west side of Spain, may regret her action when Uncle Sam hauls her over his knee for a smacking.

Russia's czar is friendly to the United States. A leading Russian diplomat said in Washington, a few days ago, that the cable report from London stating that Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, was much disturbed as to the ultimate destiny of the Philippines and that some sort of immediate intervention was probable, was entirely unwarranted and placed Russia in a misleading position before the people of this country.

He says the sentiment throughout Russia, official and unofficial, is one of extreme cordiality toward the United States and it shows there will be no change in the traditional friendship existing between the United States and Russia. The friendly feeling, he pointed out, was shown by the Russian newspapers. Their comment was without exception of the most friendly character toward the United States.

Here is another reason why Europe will not combine to fight the United States—or, rather, to antagonize the United States, for there is very little danger that Europe will combine to fight anything until conditions change materially. The Powers cannot afford to incur the ill-will of this country. To use a homely but expressive phrase, they would be quarreling with their bread and butter. America does not literally feed the world, but the withdrawal of American supplies would leave a large part of it hungry. Look at the current news: Bread riots in Spain; famine in Italy; France jumping at an offer of 2,000,000 bushels of American wheat at $1.47; Great Britain cheerfully paying $1.40 for the same article—and all this in a year when there are no reports of great crop failures. Now, suppose these countries enter into either a commercial or military war with the United States—what happens? In the former case, they enact discriminating tariffs, which react on their own people and make life harder for them. In the latter case, they simply cut off their own supplies. Is it likely that any of them are foolish enough to do either.—Ledger.

SELLING POST-MASTERSHIPS.

John Wanamaker, in his recent address at West Chester, charged that a new and startling game of corruption had crept into politics to enrich bosses and their henchmen, by selling the post-masterships in the congressional districts for a fixed sum of money, depending upon the size of a town and the applicant paying the label price, gets the appointment. One office, said to be Tyrone, was labeled at $3000. Mr. Wanamaker seems to infer that congressmen share the boodle, if these things be so. The exposure has caused a sensation throughout the state, and congress may investigate this new game of boodle—perhaps give it a coat of whitewash.

Is the charge true? The Reporter believes Mr. Wanamaker has been rightly informed, from the fact that we heard rumors last summer that post-offices in this county were disposed of in this manner, and the names of politicians in Bellefonte coupled with it, innocent or guilty, we, of course do not know, but Mr. Wanamaker having learned of the disgraceful game having been played in other counties, inclines us to believe the rumors were not unfounded.

We understood that the sum fixed for the appointment of post-masters in the smaller towns of Centre county, was from $75 to $100, and the fellow who put up the boodle got the plum—some applicants wouldn't, and others couldn't. The game, it would seem, leaked out through the applicants who considered the game dishonorable.

If you paid the price over to a certain "head centre" in a county, his recommendation chalked your hat at Washington.

Such infamous business should receive merited punishment.

There is another corrupt game that is growing, that of officials letting out contracts for building, repairs, advertising, etc., to parties who offer the officials the largest rebate. We could name several ex-officials in this kind of unlawful barter. It is dangerous business, and in Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Luzerne and other counties officials have been fined and imprisoned for accepting rebates or other things of value for contracts awarded.

Republican Primaries.

Chairman W. E. Gray has issued a call for the Republican primaries to be held on Saturday, May 21, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County convention, which will be held in the Court house on the following Tuesday, May 24. The County convention elects two delegates to the State convention at Harrisburg. The convention for nominating a county ticket will not be held until about Aug. 1. The county convention will be composed of 125 delegates.

Officers Elected.

At the fourteenth meeting of the Central Pa., Odd Fellows association held at Danville recently the following officers were re-elected: President, William H. Kiess; secretary, Joseph H. Mackey, treasurer, Charles Scheffel, all of Williamsport. Bellefonte was selected as the place of meeting next year.

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: "De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here today than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases. For sace by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	1 20
Rye	40
Corn	50
New Oats	
Oats	35
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	5
Onions	40

GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 11.

Wheat, contract, May, 1.50.

Butter, fancy creamery, 17c; fancy prints, 18c.

Eggs, fresh, 10½c.

Chicago, May 11.

Wheat, cash, 1.73 to 185; July 1.17.

Corn, cash, 35.

Oats, cash, 30.

East Liberty Live Stock market:

Cattle, extra, $5; prime $4.95; common, 3.90 to 4.15.

Hogs, prime medium and heavy, 4.30; light 4.10; pigs, 4a4.10; roughs, 2.50a3.75.

Sheep, choice clipped, 4.15a4.25; common, 3.15a3.65; lambs, common to good, 4.25a4.80; spring lambs, $5a7.

Veal calves, 5.50a6.00.

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used De Witt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Burkholder, late of Potter township, deceased having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SUSAN BURKHOLDER, Adm'r.
Centre Hill, Pa.
may12-6t

FOR RENT OR SALE.—THE CERTAIN property belonging to M. L. Rishell, Potters Mills, containing 7 acres and buildings, for rent or sale. Inquire of M. L. RISHELL.
Farmers Mills, Pa

It will pay you

A few minutes spent in our establishment will pay you big.

You will find the greatest line of clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods with us ever shown in Centre county. Nothing but new stylish goods, all marked at the very lowest prices possible for good honest goods.

It will surely pay you to give us a call.

Faubles,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

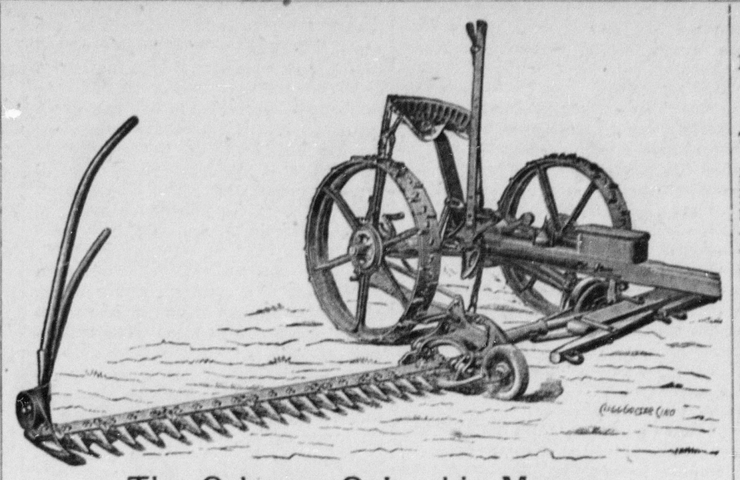
Farmers...

Remember that I am in Centre Hall yet, and putting up the

Buchanan Fence.

Guaranteed to turn your stock. I defy competition in price. Call or write for rates.

W. W. DELLETT.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feat.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING / MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mary Reeder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. HERRING,
mar24-6t Penn Hall.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

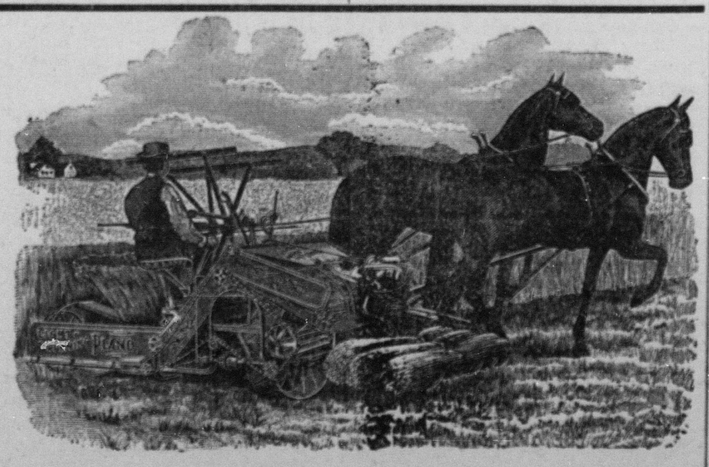
Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.



Jones Lever Binder.

Two horses pull this light running Binder.

Steel Lever displaces the train of cog wheels used on other machines.

For simplicity, durability, adjustability, lightness of draft,

And ease of management, the Jones Lever Binder has no equal.

Farmers in need of Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Princess and Imperial Plows, plow repairs of all kinds, all kinds of Reaper and Mower Sections, Binder Twine, Harvester Oil, Hay Carrier Rope and Pulleys, Double Harpoon Forks, should call and see my stock. It is complete. Also handle Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc. A large supply of Fertilizer on hand at all times. Have the retail agency for the Centre Hall Cornplanter.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in the Foundry Building. CENTRE HALL

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving s Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.58 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.58 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.	
P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M	
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55	
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47	
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39	
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35	
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27	
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16	
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08	
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43	
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32	
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25	
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17	
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10	
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02	
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55	
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48	
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43	
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38	
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34	
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24	
4 10	8 58	Axemann	6 35	2 21	
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.25 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. M. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.			May 18, 1896.	Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3		No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 02	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 49	7 58	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 55	8 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 02	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30		Lve Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
3 05	7 10		PHILA	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†7 30	
p. m.	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

35 ACRES

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands

For Taxes of 1896 and 1897.

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

Monday, June 13th, 1898,

at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres.	*Per.*	*Warrantee.*	*Supposed Owner.*	*Taxes.*

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

133		Johnson Thomas..	Valentine & Co	$4 69
350		Johnson James...	"	13 20
121		Johnson Eleanor .	"	4 21
50		Lingle J J	J D Shugert	4 13
50		Lingle J J	W F Reynolds	4 13
130		Smith John	Jno G Love	4 51
100		Unknown	Wm C Heinle	1 19

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Butler Margaret..	Mary E Sanders	9 76
400		Carscadden D	W G Morrison	4 50
383	163	Frazier Walbro...	Benj Walker	17 81
431	137	Godfrey Martha ..	Thos B Harned	30 03
433	163	Harvey Jona	J H Long & J B Furst	25 15
431	40	Hood Moses	"	25 08
50		Packer & Lucas ..	Wm Newman	2 33
433	163	Russell John	Geo W Jackson	20 18
458	84	Russell William ..	"	21 38
433	163	Russell Thomas...	"	20 18
383	163	Weiss Michael	"	34 88

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

¼ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	D S Keller	4 17
¼ of 433	163	Beyer John	C M Bower	6 90
¼ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	Robt Cooke	4 17
¼ of 140	22	Cox Paul	J H Holt	2 80
¼ of 140	22	Cox Paul	C M Bower	2 80
433	163	Davidson Wm Jr .	Wm C Heinle	8 67
¼ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	J Z Long	6 90
¼ of 433	163	Gray Wm	Wm C Heinle	2 70
3-6 of 433	163	Hall Chas	J M Dale	11 92
3/16 of 433	163	Hall Chas	W F Reeder	2 88
3/16 of 433	163	Hunter Alex	C M Bower	5 74
433	163	Hamilton Thos	Barclay Bros	17 34
70		Harris Samuel	Geo W Bower	2 80
433	163	Hall Nancy	W C Heinle	8 67
3/16 of 433	164	Hall Henry	"	1 80
¾ of 433	163	Hall Washington.	"	7 20
¼ of 433	163	Jackson Jeremiah	"	2 68
415		Levy Nathaniel	Smith Glover & Dun-can	16 61
314		Long J Z	J Z Long	12 54
146	75	Miller Wm	G W Rombach	5 86
70		Nicholson John	Geo R Bosk	2 80
64		O'Brian Michael .	W F Reeder	1 59
433	163	Scott Samuel	Orvis and Holt	17 34
40		Stewart Walter	Godfrey Fisher	1 00
415		Thomas Joseph	Smith Glover & Dun-can	16 61
5/16 of 141		Vaugn Jno	Edgar Holt	1 17
415		Weidner Jacob	Barclay Bros	19 93
¾ of 123		Wheeler Henry	John Hoy	3 68
411		Wharton Thos C.	Fid Ins Trust & S Dept Co	16 41
410	151	Wallace Joseph	W C Heinle	8 21
433	163	Wallace Jas J	David M Torrey	5 42
¼ of 433	163	Young Samuel	C M Bower	6 91
¼ of 433	163	Young Benj	C M Bower	5 74

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP

250		Johnson Thomas..	R Valentine	5 40

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

439	138	Atwood N L	David M Torrey	5 28
50		Brooks Jesse	J B Baughman	4 90
415		Brooks Jesse	David M Torrey	4 99
119		Carscadden D	W C Heinle	2 94
200	120	Carscadden D	"	4 90
104		DeHaven Peter	Samuel Hall	4 93
114		Evans Cadwalader	"	5 47
415		Elliot Ruth	"	19 92
415		Eddy Esther	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	30 87
100		Godfrey Jno W	Thomas B Harned	4 90
60		Hallowel Ed	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	5 88
203		Irvin James	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	9 94
292	80	Irvin Robert	Wm C Heinle	7 01
403		Kelso Rebecca	A Pardee	19 34
47		Lane Sarah	Thos B Harned	3 29
400		Long J Z	Walter Zimmerman	4 90
400		Long J Z	David M Torrey	4 90
200		Meyers Philip	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	19 60
100		Meyer Simon	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	9 80
420	48	Meyer Michael	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	20 58
420		Meyer Valentine	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	20 58
110		Meyer Rodgers	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	10 88
402	80	M'Cormick El'an'r	"	6 15
400		Patterson Robt	W C Heinle	4 10
88		Reynolds Jno	Beecher & Sober	1 86
278		Reynolds Jno	"	3 85
152		Sankey Thos	Meck & Naugle	2 33
438		Steele James	"	6 77
438		Steele Allen	"	6 77
438		Steele John	"	6 77
438		Sample Robt	"	6 77
331		Wilson David	"	5 13
147		Wilson Wm	"	2 26
129		Wilson Peter	"	2 05
438		Williams Edward	"	6 77
279		Work David	"	4 31
314		Work Joseph	"	4 85

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

217		Bonham Sarah	David M Torrey	5 28
217		Bonham Sarah	"	5 28
40		Jostlin H A	Mrs E F Rothrock	1 84
130		Lingle J J	Wheeler & Kenney	4 63

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

231		Moore	W C Heinle	4 63

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezr.	Thos B Harned	16 24
81	92	Carr Geo	Mrs. Geo. Williams	3 23
305	120	Dunwoody John	Thos B Harned	12 22
8		Daniel David	Albert Cattle	30
166		Hayes Robt & Jas.	D and J Bechdel	19 90
398	80	Irvin Robt	Thos B Harned	15 96
125		Jackson Jerem'h	Isaac L Bloomer	2 76
409		Leech Matthew	Sam'l Hall's Est	8 80
406	102	Stevenson Peter	Thos B Harned	16 24

MARION TOWNSHIP.

50		Allison Wm	C T Yearick	1 87
197		Harris A. D	Mary M Frank	4 01
17		Lewis Thomas	Elias Zimmerman	1 83
41		Lingle J. J	J D Shugert	61
31		McKinney Wm	J H Long	6 41
80		Young Robert	Jno P Harris	72

MILES TOWNSHIP.

430		Brady Robt	A Pardee	1 84
410		Brady Hannah	"	1 75
255		Brady Jane	"	1 28
200		Brady John	"	85
440		Brady Wm. P	Mrs. Nathan Haugh	4 08
273		Barton Wm	"	1 70
149		Boyd Wm	Wm Bletz	1 70
17		Boyd Wm	"	28
12		Boyd Wm	"	21
200		Brady John	Theo Vail	3 40
200		Brady Wm. P	Harry Keller	4 26
403		Caruthers Jas	Mrs N Haugh	3 40
200		Deering Christ'r	N H Gruber	3 40
429		Gray Robert	A Pardee	1 84
476		Grant Thomas	"	2 04
194	42	Gratz S	N H Gruber	85
460		Hunter Alex	A Pardee	1 96
100		Haines Josiah	Nathan Haugh	86
100		Hepburn Jas	Frank Haugh	1 30
250		Jackson Jerem'h	A Pardee	1 07
320		Kitts Geo	W C Heinle	5 10
300		Levy Aaron	A Pardee	1 28
17		Lattimore Robt	Harry Keller	28
410		Miles Thomas	"	5 10
26		Parker Wm	Solomon S Peck	28
27		Parker Wm	Philip Walker	21
207		Seigfried Jacob	J Campbell	1 76
400		Sigfried Daniel	Harry Keller	5 10
125		Steadman Wm	A Pardee	65
200		Smith Thos	"	85
277		Swineford Peter	N Haugh and wife	3 00
100		Scott Abram	A Pardee	43
50		Scott Samuel	"	22
150		Scott Abraham	"	65
90		Scott Samuel	"	43
130		Taggart Robt	"	65
29		Unknown	Wm B Shaffer	14

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

148		Burton Robt	M Thompson	29 60
30		Burton Robt	Mrs Sarah I Christ	6 60
108		Diehl Adam	Annie E Thompson	17 76
30		Diehl John	Eliz'bth T Hamilt'n	18 60
150		Diehl Adam	Sarah Christ	4 60
30		Diehl Thomas	Annie E Thompson	7 20
69		Diehl Nicholas Sr.	Jas I Thompson	6 60
53		Diehl Nicholas Sr.	Wm Thompson Jr.	14 40
122		Diehl Nicholas	Jno I Thompson	1 29
108		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jas I Thompson	3 60
30		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Wm Thompson Jr.	10 80
90		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jno I Thompson Jr.	3 92
65		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Sarah Christ	30 00
159		Ellis Wm	M Thompson	26 00
130		Gover Robt	"	13 01
65		Kline Jno	Jas I Thompson	5 12
85		McKean Robt	M Thompson	31 00
160		McKean Robt	Elizabeth Hamilton	4 80
40		Newport James	M Thompson	5 14
51		O'Brian John	"	32 21
211		White John	"	33 01
165		West Thomas	"	24 29
121	53	Wilson Wm	"	5 54
55				

PENN TOWNSHIP.

100		Cook Wm	J C McEntire	1 85
200		McCalley Wm	J F Torbert	4 63
300		Montgomery Wm.	"	6 95
276		Montgom'ry Dani.	"	6 40
¼ of 170		Swinford Peter	Geo Robertson	1 85

POTTER TOWNSHIP

60	100	Felmalee Moses	Darlington Kulp	75

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

140		Allison Andrew	Jas A Beaver	27 72
265		Allison A & Jno Lilly	Jas A Beaver	52 48
40	10	Atherton Rich'rd	J Pemberton Ellis	13 20
52		Bannon Joseph	Chaney & Thompson	3 40
433	153	Brickley Daniel	Passmore & Lighten	42 90
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb	Daniel Straw	51 22
250		Copenhaver John	W C Heinle	8 25
400		Copenhaver John	David M Torrey	6 60
433		Dentler Wm	G. F. Hoop	42 90
122		Eberman Philip	W H McCausland	12 08
433	163	Ehler Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank	42 87
30		Eberman John	W H McCausland	1 98
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank	42 87
433	153	Fink Jno	Mary I Ardell	21 52
50		Groe Elizabeth	Lavina Schoonover	3 30
121	152	Groe & McKean	"	7 98
433	153	Greaves Thos	G W Ford's Est	21 41
216	156	Grant Thos	W H Blair att'y	21 38
433	153	Gray Wm	E H Jackson	42 82
434		Grant Thos	Rensaeller Sims	28 64
300		Graff Mathias	W G Morrison	19 80
433	163	Hopkins John	Passmore, Bryson & Hartle	42 87
216	156	Hamilton Thos	W H Blair att'y	21 52
12		Haines Reuben	Levi Reese	80
396		Jordon Benjamin	W C Heinle	26 14
100		King Robert	Robert F Hunter	6 60
433	153	Lee John	W C Heinle	28 58
433	153	Lenhore Christian	Mary I Ardell	21 52
434		Lucas Chas	E H Jackson	42 96
433	153	Lewis David	"	28 58
433	153	Lowden Richard	F & M Nat'l Bank	42 87
120	80	Libby John	W C Heinle	7 92
433	153	Malone Richd	W J Jackson	19 80
433	153	Meyers Jacob	Jno H Orvis Est	85 74
100		McCord J R & H Campbell	B V Campbell & R McCord & H Campbell	6 60
433	153	Malone Rich'd	W C Heinle	17 16
433		Metzgar Jacob	W H McCausland	85 74
433	153	McCommon Jno.	David M Torrey	14 29
270		McEntire Hugh	Harry Keller	17 82
433	153	Pinkerton Henry	F & M Nat'l Bank	42 87
430	9	Ramsey Jas	Mrs J B Long & J Q Miles	13 20
31-36 of 405	47	Rush Jacob	A Y Cassanova et al	230 18
	38	Robison Wm H	Lavina Schoonover	2 64
	36	Robison Wm H	"	2 64
433	153	Spear Robert	Mary I Ardell	21 52
433	153	Siddens Eleanor	E H Jackson	27 58
433	153	Schafner Casper	Mary I Ardell	21 52
214		Stout Jacob	W H McCausland	42 38
433	153	Smith Mary	C M Bower	8 58
433	153	Spear John	W C Heinle	14 32
433	153	Toner James	M Rosenbaum	28 64
196		Vandyke Henry	Eve Sharer	6 60
193		Witmer Henry	Edward French	12 74
31-36 of 122	44	Weidman Jno	A Y Cassanova et al	69 23
31-36 of 402	116	Weidman Jac	"	228 46
433	153	Welsh Joseph	Jno M Dale	28 58
¾ of 326		Wilson John	Passmore & Leighten	32 27
108		Wilson John	Jas Passmore	16 69
306	100	Wilson Wm	W H McCausland	109 98
433	153	Wetzler Jacob	W C Heinle	14 32

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

300		Devling Joseph	Lehigh V Coal Co	8 10
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Sam'l W	Jas A Beaver, tr'stee	42 12
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Jas C	"	42 12
433	153	Greaves Thos	Geo W Fords Est	11 71
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	J H Holt	6 76
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	J Z Long	6 76
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	C M Bower	13 50
162		Jones Richard	W C Heinle	8 76
333		Liggett John	Lehigh Val Coal Co	9 53
400		Long J Z	"	8 10
200		Long J Z	"	5 40
400		Martin Alex	Wm A Cahall	10 80
40		Mitchell Wm P	W C Heinle	2 16
216		Parker Jeremiah	Samuel Hall Est	7 29
433	153	Speer Margaret	W C Heinle	23 42
200		Tompkins Jas	Pat Ward Jr	14 04
162		Tompkins	Hugh Ward	19 64
347	32	Waln Phoeb	Jas A Beaver tr'stee	42 12
277	36	Wharton Mary M	Samuel Hall Est	9 35

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

100		Cowher James	C T Fryberger	10 20
81		Downing Joseph	Samuel Lewis	12 41
350		Lamb John	S D Shugert	25 50
433	163	McCommon Thos	W C Heinle	22 10
72		Merryman Thos	Wm Miller	3 68
100		Moore James	W C Heinle	5 10
129	60	Noris Marion	Mary E Morrison	6 50
33	131	Ridgway, Budd & Co., No. 12	Dennis Reese	2 50
438		Thomas John W	C B Thomas	11 06
100		Wilson Wm	W C Heinle	5 10

UNION TOWNSHIP.

40		Davis Bover	Rich'd Downing	1 88
200		Kuhn P R	W C Heinle	5 40
47		Unknown	Thomas Harrison	5 42

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

94		Daugherty Marg't	W C Heinle	2 39
199	159	Evans Jesse	Henry Brown	4 38
250		Erskine John	Linsey Mahaffey	17 94
31	129	Gilbert Wm	M Thompson	70
90		Gilbert Wm	Henry Brown	2 30
68		Hahn Peter	"	1 74
151		Hahn Peter	"	3 68
560		McEwen Mary	W A Cahall	3 45
50		McKee Samuel	B F Shaffer	29
10	38	McCalmont Thos	Thos Kain	46
92		Parker Jeremiah	B F Shaffer	58
91		Parker Rich'd	"	52
50		Piles Benj & Co	J S McCormick	58
200		Parker Richard	W C Heinle	3 46
74	76	Rohrer Christian	J H Long	11 40
3	114	Unknown	Henry Brown	14
192		Worden Jeremiah	B F Shaffer	1 17
4	22	Wickersh'm Am's	Moses Thompson	10
88		Wickersh'm Am's	Henry Brown	2 02
239	51	Wickersh'm Am's	"	5 52

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

33		Clymer Henry	John I Thompson	4 36
300		Hawthorne Thos	"	10 60
223		Hawthorne Jas	John Q Miles	4 00
226		Kuhn Michael	L S Hoops	6 22
180		Kuhn Joseph	"	4 95
103	83	Kuhn Abram	"	2 84
247	150	Kuhn Geo	"	6 79
390	50	Kuhn Mathias	"	10 73
345		Kuhn John	Jno I Thompson	45 68
260		Lawman Geo	"	34 46
330		Mayland Jasper	"	11 34
274		Miles Samuel	"	43 75
86		Ross John	"	13 68
79		Swanswick John	"	12 56
6		Singer John	"	1 28
88		Shippen Wm Jr	"	11 66
5		Unknown	S R Pringle	79
½		Unknown	S R Pringle & W G Morrison	22
100		Unknown	W Laird	3 48
¼		Unknown	W G Morrison	28
137		Wister Daniel	Jno I Thompson	29 04
30		Wister Wm	"	4 78

ALSO.

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

Description	*Owners*	*Taxes*

BELLEFONTE BORO.

Lot,	Patrick Dugan	1 30
Lot,	Michael McGillam	7 80
¼ MCA blg,	Harriet Pifer	8 10

HOWARD BORO.

2-5 a,	Henry Rothrock Est	16 40
8 acres,	Hannah Gallahger	16 69
¾ acres,	C C Cooke	3 55
¾ acre,	C C Cooke	12 57

MILESBURG BORO.

Lot,	Wm Baird Est	1 60
Lot,	John G Hall	9 55
Lot,	H Levy	9 55
H & L,	Joseph Adam	2 10
"	Mrs Bella Jones	3 00
"	Sarah J Shope Est	10 83
79 acres	Joseph Green Est	47 52
axe fact'ry,	"	17 20
2 lots,	"	2 40
L & mill house	"	6 52
Lot,	Mrs Eliza Magee	3 27
2 lots,	Mary McCollum	4 26
H & L,	Daniel P Shope	13 00
"	Mrs J Liggett Est	17 40

MILLHEIM BORO.

¼ acres,	Nicholas Barnhart	11 26
"	Elmira Decker	14 70
"	Julia Royer	1 88
"	Matilda Stover	1 88
"	Eliz'b'th Klinefelter	4 68
"	Abraham King	5 90
"	"	2 70
"	Robert Kreamer	2 60
½ acre,	Millheim Hosiery Co	33 90
9½ acres.	Millheim Hosiery Co J H Reifsnyder trus.	14 35
¾ acre,	H W Bollinger	3 13
¼ acre,	Harvey Swartz	2 50
½ acre,	Elizabeth Zellers	63

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

Lot,	Brrney Mendleman	7 10
Lot,	Charles Hoover	2 42
H & L,	Jos Hall	3 70
"	Alton Nelson	13 39
"	Mrs Jessie Nichols	13 00
Lot,	Mrs Jacob Jacobs	1 40
H & L,	J H Munson	43 68
"	Frank Nelson	6 72
Lots,	Austin Atherton	1 20

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.

11 acres,	D W Holt	47 20
H & L,	Wm Bryson	8 40
Lot,	Mrs Levi Benhoof	3 77
Lot,	George Sense	4 16
Lot,	Mrs Jared Waple	1 54
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple	2 05
Lot,	Mrs Geo Foutz	1 84
2 lots,	J L Hughes	3 10
H & L,	Lizzie Hall	4 20
"	Silas Reese	7 75
1 lot,	"	2 84

UNIONVILLE BORO.

1-5 acre,	Esther Hoover	9 60
1-6 acre,	Catherine Wollieslagle	3 20
1 5 acre,	Jemima Bush	4 88
⅕ acre,	Benjamin Rich	23 48

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

H & L,	Wesley Lambert Est	1 27
L,	Buck & Brockerhoff	3 50

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

2.5 acres,	Stanley & Julia Watson	23 48
6 acres,	Frank Wallace	9 05
Lot,	James Teller	7 76
8 acres,	Wm Stanley	5 13
Lot,	W Wyland & Henry Musser	7 50
15 acres,	Catherine Decters	4 55
1 acre,	Wm Butler	94
H & L,	Mrs Barbara Smith	2 85
"	Jno or Mth Osewalt	3 87
"	Annie Campbell	9 37
4 lots and pl'n'g mill,	Mary Campbell	7 81
23 acres,	Mary E. Baney	5 63
100 acres,	Jos Green's Est	22 15
"	"	15 25
Lot,	Catherine Mulhollan	1 89
H & L,	Jane B Wood's Est	1 42
2 acres,	Somer's Est	34
Lot,	David Swyer's Est	85
25 acres,	John Nyman	6 45

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

100 acres,	Alex Solt	2 85

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

133 acres,	Walter E Meek	16 84
100 acres,	Moses Thomps'n h'rs	3 25
H & L,	Mrs Emma Smith	1 46
"	Mrs John Shadman	1 74

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Sarah Foster Est	07
31 acres,	Wm Grove Est	19
Lot,	John Minnich Est	85
50 acres,	John Kibe	82
9 acres,	Christian Houtz Est	1 61
11 acres,	M Brown Est	34

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

580 acres,	Philip Billmyer Est	4 31
50 acres,	Sam'l Albright Est	1 29
60 acres,	William E Smith	1 53
89 acres,	Huyett & Co	2 49

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

25 acres,	William Thomas	1 80

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

24 acres,	J F Montgomery & Bros	26 34
3 acres,	J W Gephart trus	189 80
8 acres,	J H Anderson	4 26
140 acres,	T J Moore	16 24
3 acres,	Mrs Nancy Maize	1 02
2 acres,	Sarah L Smith	68
1 acre,	Mary Chapman	86
¼ acre,	Geo Wantz	2 24
6¼ acres,	Robert Watkins	2 73
5 acres,	Harvey Watkins	2 86
3 acres,	Jonathan Walker	1 95
68 acres,	S M Watkins	7 42
20 acres,	Sarah Daughenb'gh	8 43
1 acre,	Curtin & Co or Miss L Sanders	3 38
2 acres,	J H Bathurst	5 24
¾ acre,	Jane Packer	75

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

100 acres	Aaron Eliot	18 90
100 acres	Jno Kline's heirs	4 95
25 acres	Geo Gates	1 80
140 acres	"	9 00
228 acres	Samuel Steel	40 05
239 acres	Jos F Williams Est	29 40
25 acres	Rachael Kinney	2 55
433 acres	Austin Swisher	30 92
100 acres	Robert Merrit	10 00
30 acres	Alexander Dilien	4 80
1 acre	Elizabeth Fry	1 20
100 acres	Samuel Gingery	4 80
48 acres	Fremont Hartsock	8 72
30 acres	W A Hartsock	2 88
H & L	Harriet McGinley	3 20

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

¼ acre	Cline Quigley's Est	2 38
8 acres	"	1 65
¼ acre	Roland Wantz	42
1¼ acres	Balser Weber	2 10
1 acre	Mrs Jas McCloskey	5 25
¼ acre	R Lucas Est	35

MARION TOWNSHIP.

4 acres	Hannah Hoy	1 33
29 acres	R B Loder	6 35
28 acres	Jonathan Tressler	9 38

MILES TOWNSHIP.

4 acres	John Hartzel Est	63
4 acres	Daniel Conser Est	05
¾ acre	Daniel Simon	1 79
50 acres	J K Reish	95

PENN TOWNSHIP.

166 acres	Isaac & Mary Buffington	21 82
67 acres	George E Royer	4 40

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

39 acres	Thomas & Catherine Toot	98
1 acre	Mary Adams	2 58
43 acres	Culp and Son	1 91
90 acres	Abram Holderman	5 39

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Club House	Mountain Brach Rod and Gun Club	2 29
420 acres	J Pimberton Ellis	378 00
Lot	Byer and Guyer	56
Lot	W F Davis	8 89
Lot	Adam Hoy	56
Lot	Mrs Annie Johns'n	1 10
Lot	James Kenna	56
Lot	Joseph Naylor	56

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

H & L	Henry Williams	3 15

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

½ acre	Henry Haught	5 32
10 acres	Curtin and Co	81 25
50 acres	"	1 87
50 acres	"	1 87
H & L	W V Emery	12 00
"	"	12 00
"	Dr R L Dartt	2 60
"	"	3 25
"	"	3 25
"	"	2 25
"	Mrs J A Walker	5 20
"	Perry Cole	3 90
"	Wash Johnston Est	1 60
"	Christ Miller	4 33
"	Charles Schroyer	4 95
"	Augustus Hoover	3 25

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

50 acres	John P Crayl	5 85
3 acres	Henrietta Walk	25
62 acres	J W Brink	9 39
63 acres	J W Brink	9 30
10 acres	Mary L Cowher	1 21
40 acres	Levi Reese	1 92
49 acres	Robert Henderson	4 40
39 acres	Samuel Frantz	1 75

UNION TOWNSHIP.

10 acres	Benj Rich	2 29
150 acres	Irwin Swisher	11 50
60 acres	H W Hoover	11 44
4 acres	Henry Iddings Est	1 26
90 acres	Sylvanus Lucas	21 94
44 acres	Miles Taylor	9 97
145 acres	Israel Hoover	10 32
¼ acre	E E Erhart	2 50
160 acres	M F Iddings	24 73
95 acres	Jacob Hoover	15 46
29 acres	Martha L Hutten	1 05
4 acres	Geo Hissel	2 08
127 acres	Thomas Watson	8 48

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

20 acres	James Fulton Est	21 58
11 acres	Mrs John Teats	1 50
200 acres	Zach Truckenmill'r	2 97
50 acres	Moore's Estate	7 89
H & L	Mrs C A Homan	10 02
107 acres	J B Crawford	18 11
Lot	Joseph Apt	1 43

NOTE.

In accordance with the Act of June 6, 1837, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

HARRISON KLINE,
County Treasurer.

4 15td

NEW WHEELS....

Are Cheaper Than Repairing Old Ones

Buggy Wheels with Tire on, $6.40 per set.
With Axles and Boxes set, $8.80 per set.

I manufacture wheels ¾ to 4 inch tread. Also dealer in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Call and get prices or send stamp for Catalogue.

Penns Valley Bicycles from $18.50 to $35.00.

Wm. W. Boob,

Centre Hall, - - - - - - - Penna.

Two-horse Wagons, with 4 inch Tire, $57.50.

THE GREATEST BOOK OF THE AGE!

Should be in Every Home and Library.

The People's Bible History

Is written by Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Ex-Premier of Great Britian and Ireland, Chester, Eng.; Rev. A. H. Sayce, Queen's College, Oxford, Eng.; Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, D.D., Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury, Canterbury, Eng.; Rev. Elmer H. Capen, D.D., Tufts College, Somerville, Mass.; Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., Arm

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 5.

SUPPLEMENT.

AN ODE OF HORACE.

(Horace, Book I, Last Ode, "Persicos odi.")

To feast in high state,
Like a Persian, I hate.
Wreaths of linden I care not to braid.
Then cease, boy, to look
Through each leafy nook
For the summer's last rose ere it fade.

The myrtle alone
Has a charm all its own.
I forbid thee aught else to entwine.
It is fairest for thee,
It is sweetest for me,
While I quaff 'neath the close arching vine.

—J. R. in Spectator.

INSIDE THE THEATER.

Customs at the German Plays Unlike Those of American Audiences.

The audiences that gather at the German theater in Irving place are unlike those seen at any other playhouse in town. During the recent engagement of Agnes Sorma there, the audiences were exceptionally large and offered a striking illustration of the difference between them and the gatherings in the theaters devoted to English plays. The quiet of the spectators is the first noticeable difference. Nobody speaks even quietly to his neighbor without leaning over so closely to him that the sound could not possibly disturb anybody else. Even then the whisperer is likely to be reminded by a rebuke from in front or behind. The slightest noise interrupts the course of the spectators' enjoyment and that is something which will not be tolerated by the serious playgoers of the German theater. The only talking they propose to hear is that of the actors on the stage. Applause very rarely comes until the close of the act. Then, if the performance be worthy, the acknowledgment is unrestrainedly cordial. Laughter at the funny points of a farce is never repressed. That indulgence is unrestrained. In comic opera the applause is quite as common as it is at the other theaters, and the audiences like encores quite as much as those who hear them in English.

It is in the quiet moments of a serious play, however, especially when the scene leads to an exciting climax, that the mood of the audience is most characteristic. Then from the orchestra seats to the crowded gallery the spectators are intensely absorbed in every movement and every word of the actors. When the climax has come and this tension is released, it can be immediately felt, although there is no applause or any audible outbreak. The feeling runs through the house and the emotions are relaxed. But the customary relief is not expressed as it usually is in other theaters by applause. That must wait until the curtain falls.

Like all German theaters the world over, the Irving Place is dreadfully overheated. Fresh air is all very well when one sits im freien, but indoors everything must be appropriately stuffy and hot. So the German theater in New York frequently becomes distressingly warm. But the regular audiences do not appear to object to it. Many of the men leave the theater between the acts and smoke in the lobby, more, possibly, than would usually be found in an American audience. Some of the women occasionally retire to the lobby, but the number of those who follow the example of the men is small. Possibly if the theater had a foyer as large as those in Europe the audience would retire just as those in Germany do. But that custom has never become popular here, and there is the added attraction of an orchestra to keep the audience seated between the acts. Very few of the continental theaters have orchestras.

The cloakroom system exists to a greater extent in the German theater than it does at any other place excepting the Metropolitan. Cloaks and hats are deposited at the garderobe with regularity, and the men as well as the women are patrons of this branch of the theater. The rule about hats is a qualified one. The management asks only that those hats which interfere with the view of persons behind shall be removed. Others are not forbidden. Few are worn, however, and it is interesting to see the size of those that are retained. They may not be triumphs of millinery, but they show that women sometimes think of other things than beauty or fashion when they get a hat—that they think, in fact, of the persons who may sit in the row behind them at the theater.—New York Sun.

Latinized English.

There was a period in the history of English literature, says Professor Mark H. Liddell in The Atlantic, when the ideal of a perfect sentence was one in which English thought was so run into a classic mold as to make the English reader stand on his head to see the meaning of it. That was because the obvious fact in most Latin sentences was a periodic structure. It was an easy road to beautiful expression to assume this perfection for English sentences and make them conform to it. Men shut their eyes to a multiplicity of form in English writing which they did not understand and chose out of a foreign tongue a single form which they did. In the same way a false type of beauty has often been set up in high places where men should look for a real one.

Socialistic Extremes.

Wallace—The very idea of socialism is ridiculous.

Ferry—Do you really think so?

Wallace—Of course I do. Just fancy your clothes not belonging to yourself, but to the common stock. That sort of thing is all right with umbrellas and cigars, but it ought to go no further.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

CAPTURE OF A VETERAN.

By the Commander In Chief of His Headquarters.

"Say, mister, have you seen a mean lookin little cuss with a blue suit an brass buttons on hangin raoun here this week?" said a tall woman to the clerk at a Lewiston hotel Friday.

"Don't know that I have. How mean does he look?" was the reply.

"He pertends to be a vitran," continued the woman regarding the clerk over her glasses, "an ginrally about Grand Army time he disappears from his wife's bed an board an goes off an licks the hull south. I want to see him. I want him to come home."

Up the corridors came the sound of laughter.

A party of veterans were telling tales of war.

A familiar voice smote upon the air. The woman's lips closed tightly.

"I tell you, comrades, I jes' enjoyed that air fight at Chancellorsville more'n I did the hull durned muss from fus to las'. You see, Gin'rul Jackson was off on to our lef' a-trampin like the very devil to outflank the Union lines. That air mornin my cap'n he sez to me, sez he, 'Jake, you take a detachment o' five men an go aout an see what Stonewall's doin! Ef you suspect—ef you suspect,' sez he—'that there's any kind o' sneakin er beatin aroun the bush goin on, you jes' lay low an kyhoot for the Union lines.' 'Well, sez I' "—

Just then a woman shoved through the throng and linked her arm in his.

The words died on his lips. The fight died out of his eyes. A spasm passed over his countenance that left it a sickly green, the color of the hide of a sour cucumber.

"Jabez," said the woman, "be you here a-lyin ag'in? What made you take that air hoss an drive him here to this G. A. R. spree? Hev you been a-drinkin? Hev you been a-forgettin of your commandment not to lie? Did you tell these gentlemen that as fur as you got to war was to Augusta, an thet you got so feared over there thet you was sick for three weeks? Gin'rul Jackson! You little lyin thing you! Did you tell the Grand Army men that you was drafted an thet they couldn't find you fer six weeks where you was a-hidin in the woods?

"Come home, Jabez—the caows and the pigs need you."

And the little old man in the blue coat looked up into the woman's face with a gray, misty, tearful look in his eyes. The glad light that had been in them was gone. His little bit of glory was at an end.

Poor old fellow—after all!—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

BONAPARTE'S DAUGHTER.

The Princess Charlotte Spent Many Happy Months In America.

"Queen Julie never joined her husband, Joseph Bonaparte, the fugitive king of Spain, in this country," writes William Perrine in The Ladies' Home Journal, "but late in 1821 their daughter, the vivacious young Princess Charlotte, determined to console her father in his exile. She arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Ruth and Mary, commanded by Captain Mickle. The ship's wharf was covered with a crowd anxious to see her. Only 19 years old, of highly animated temperament and delighted at the ending of the 40 days' voyage, the young girl was in an ecstasy of pleasure. She waved her fur bonnet at the persons on the wharf with such careless delight that it fell from her hands over the ship's rail and into the river. In her transport of enthusiasm she snatched Captain Mickle's hat from his head, gayly placed it on her own and saluted her admirers anew.

"Joseph was highly pleased with Charlotte, whom he had not seen since she was 13, and tried to give her as much compensation as he could for the pleasures of the continental life she had left behind. He took her to Long Branch and Saratoga, but he soon discovered that her chief taste was for painting. At the old gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia were exhibited several studies and landscapes from her brush."

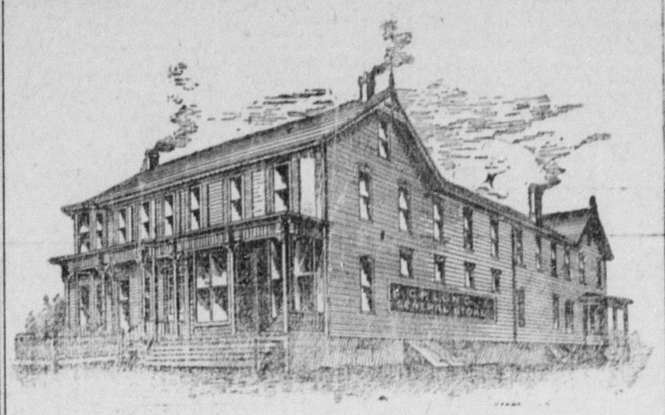
Coal Formation.

It will be remarked that the deposits of anthracite are found in very mountainous regions. The difference between this hard and what are called the soft coals was explained to me by the late Professor William B. Rogers. When the contraction of the earth's surface took place by which the mountain regions of Pennsylvania and a few other parts of the carboniferous series were formed, these mountains were thrown up, turned over and twisted in such a manner as to cause the materials of vegetable origin of which coal is formed to become coked, or partly coked, under extreme pressure. It is due to that pressure and accompanying heat that the anthracite coals are hard and virtually free from bitumen; while, under other conditions, the bituminous or semibituminous coals are soft and more friable, containing more bituminous element. In some other parts of the earth's surface where coal is found the so called brown coals and lignites have not been subjected to the measure of heat under pressure sufficient to convert them into true coal.—Edward Atkinson in Century.

Where the Ticket Went.

In an elevated station on a rainy day, just before reaching the ticket chopper's box, a woman dropped her ticket. It disappeared as completely as though she had never had it. She looked around on the floor, but it was nowhere to be seen. It was very strange.

"Look in your umbrella," said the ticket chopper. She carried an umbrella, which was closed, but not rolled up. She turned it with the handle end down and the ticket dropped out on the floor. She smiled as she picked it up and put it in the box. The ticket chopper said nothing. He had seen this happen before.—New York Sun.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We Are On Deck!

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit—no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and handmade. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

D. A. BOOZER,

Centre Hall, - - - - - Penna.

$5.00, $7.00 or $10.00

Buys of us a strictly All Wool Men's Suit of such quality and make as you will not find shown elsewhere for less than from Two to Five Dollars more money.

We are positively showing more good clothing than you will find in anyother two stores in Centre county. It will be to your advantage to examine this immense stock at once.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

You Need Not Lie!

About the size of the fish that got away if you get your - - -

Fishing Tackle

...FROM...

G. W. Bushman.

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from $1.50 to $3.00.

A Patriotic Son of a Veteran.

A Sunbury barber, who is a Son of a Veteran refused to shave a stranger because he made some uncomplimentary reference to the American government and its people. The stranger took off his collar, and seated himself in the chair ready for the shave. The barber proceeded to lather him when he began his tirade upon the Americans. This finally angered the barber, who stepped to the door, flung it open, and commanded the fellow to "git" forthwith, or he would throw him out. The stranger protested, but the barber was obdurate, and the fellow got out with his face full of lather.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed Free of Charge to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

That Tells the Story

When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.

TWO LARGE ROOMS
FULL OF FURNITURE.....

....Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades-- a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.

J. S. Dauberman.

Union STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Ar

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hal

Are You Difficult To Please in a Trimmed Hat?

If so, come here. See today's display. We have just received a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FANCY HATS.

Also a large stock of beautiful Flowers, Silk Illusions, Malines, Mouselines, and Ribbons in Moire, Taffeta, Gauze, Satin, etc.

We also have a nice selection of Panama and Sash Sailors.

DINGES & CHRISTINE,

Centre Hall. - - Penna.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly, 1881 and 1887, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following tracts of unseated land purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sales, and which have remained unredeemed for a space of five years and upwards:

Acres.	Perches	Warrantee.	Township.	Owner.	Taxes.
50		Moore, John	Benner	Unknown	$ 38 12
50		Coon, Andrew	"	Westers	38 12
50		Harris, J D	"	Unknown	38 12
50		Unknown	"	Wm Fishburn	27 62
100		Shugert, J D	"	J D Shugert	76 24
100		Unknown	"	Christian Dale	87 92
46		Unknown	Boggs	Jacob Leathers	61 52
50		Unknown	"	Jonathan Walker	63 92
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver, trustee	141 83
150		Lane, Sarah	"	"	56 27
71	131	Curtin, Roland	Curtin	"	19 84
294	31	Godfrey, Martha	"	"	75 35
122	31	Hepburn, Wm	Gregg	Mary M Frank	14 95
125		Unknown	Haines	D Hensel	24 00
75		Unknown	"	D Hensel	27 24
106		—— Lowery	"	D H Hastings	31 26
150		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
125		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
15		Thompson, Joseph	"	Unknown	6 62
18		Castonas, Thomas	"	Unknown	7 88
48		Beck, Daniel	Half Moon	Edward Brown	59 28
54		Shearer, Isaac	"	Mary Wilson	21 48
10		Irwin, Wilson	Harris	Meek & Nagle	8 12
150		Irwin, John	"	Mary M Frank	41 75
25		Graysburg, Jos	Howard	J W Morris	23 28
107	104	Brown, Samuel	"	Mary M Frank	115 96
415		Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver Trustee	86 42
102		—— Williams	Huston	J C Nason	84 69
80		Smith, Robert	Liberty	J H Straw	16 62
80		Gorrell, Wm	"	C M Bower	40 27
309		Irwin, Robert	"	Samuel Christ	99 79
185		Jackson, Jeremiah	"	Samuel Christ	42 28
200		Krouse, Daniel	"	C M Bower	41 03
150		Lytle, Peter	"	Nicholas Mann	34 19
100		J & D Gunsallus	"	Unknown	187 52
58		—— McCalmont	Marion	Geo Speering	68 76
6		Unknown	"	Henry Lair	14 76
18	120	Lamb, David	"	Klass Zimmerman	32 37
55	18	Shugert, J D	"	W H Blair	8 82
75		Toner, Thomas	Miles	Unknown	21 60
100		Unknown	"	C Long	20 20
44		Unknown	"	Henry Beck	18 12
250		Cooper, Wm	"	Sarah E Greninger	47 81
100		Cook, Wm	Penn	P Gray Meek	32 37
46		Unknown	"	Perry Gentzel & bro	93 12
400		Brady, Wm P	Potter	Mary M Frank	20 13
80		Unknown	Rush	W H Corkenville	149 84
50		Long, A B	"	A B Long	117 72
6		Unknown	"	J J Pie	24 12
6		Unknown	"	Mrs Nelson	12 12
21		Unknown	"	Adam Hoy	14 64
250		White & Parsons	"	W C Heinle	128 12
390	110	Arthur, Ann	"	W C Heinle	203 12
177	84	Phillips, Hardman	"	P Pemberton Ellis	207 07
153	153	Toner, James	"	W C Heinle	41 37
75		Unknown	Spring	Emeline Whitney	83 06
15		Kurtz, Jno L	"	C U Hoffer	7
14		Toole, Henry	"	C U Hoffer	7
100		Beck, Jacob	Taylor	E J Pruner	455 12
100		Bell, J C	"	J C Bell	243 1
100		Unknown	"	George Cowher	183 72
30		Beckwith, Clement	"	D T Fryberger	74 14
35		Beckwith, Clement	"	S H Pound	68 76
48		Fox, James	"	John T Fowler	65 16
101		McEwen, Thomas	"	J F Clark	69 72
25		Lowden, Chas	"	Pittsbg Safe Dep Co.	16 62
15		Merryman, Thos	"	Thos Merryman	8 52
128		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	34 62
100		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	25 62
119		Thomas Jno W	"	A A Dale	32 37
76		Anshultz, Geo	"	A A Dale	37 39
216	156	McEwen, Polly	"	W H Steigerwalt	114 01
250		Deal, Ann	Union	Unknown	396 00
109		Blake, Jane	"	Ed Brown	280 80
393		Unknown	"	P B Crider & Son	661 12
100		Phipps, Samuel	"	W H Blair	25 62
150		Brown, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	84 71
117		Boyce, Davis	"	Frank McCoy	52 40
159	140	Maun, Harvey	"	P B Crider & Son	64 26
433	163	Wister, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	166 10
22	47	Hahn, Ebenezer	Walker	Cyrus Gordon	6 27
250		Gray, J B	Worth	J H Orris	99 12

Attest:

N. E. ROBB, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 11th, 1898.

M. F. RIDDLE,
THOS. W. FISHER,
DANIEL HECKMAN,
County Commissioners.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——W. W. Boob and family spent Sunday with friends in Millheim and Aaronsburg.

——Our pleasant and esteemed patron, Samuel Ertel, of Gregg, called to have his label put up to '99.

——J. W. Adams, one of the proprietors of the Mifflinburg steam laundry, was in town Saturday.

——T. H. Harter, of the Bellefonte *Gazette*, and Mrs. Harter, spent Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——'Squire John Dauberman went to Baltimore on Tuesday morning to buy cattle to supply his meat market.

——Jas. N. Leitzel, popular auctioneer and one of Spring Mills' most amiable citizens, favored our sanctum with a call.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell, and little daughter, of Linden Hall, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street.

——A. O. Dutweiler, of Tusseyville, gave us a call and had his label set into '98. He informs us grain and grass look promising over there.

——C. U. Hoffer of Philipsburg, chasing the Democratic nomination for prothonotory, was in the vicinity the last few days building fences.

——Mrs. Susan Burkholder gave our office a business call and adv. letters of administration on the estate of her husband, Michael Burkholder.

——Mr. John Hosterman, one of Miles township's leading citizens, gave the Reporter a call, and represents grain, grass and fruit prospects good down there.

——Sumner V. Hosterman who is attending Franklin Marshall College, at Lancaster, is home on his senior vacation; he will return in about four weeks when he will graduate.

Mrs. James A. Keller was taken to the hospital at Philadelphia last Saturday for treatment. She has been ailing for some time and it is hoped that treatment under a specialist will afford the estimable lady relief.

——Howard Emerick, son of Henry Emerick, of this place, left for Warren last Thursday, where he has received a situation in the asylum; as Howard has an older brother employed in the same institution, it will be all the pleasanter for him.

——Our candidate for assembly, George W. Koch, intends making a hard fight for the office. He will make a canvas of the county and will give the Democratic voters an opportunity to get a glimpse of him when he asks for their support.

——Chas. P. Hewes, Esq., of Bellefonte, with wife and children, were spending Monday with friends on this side of the mountain. Charley will move to Erie with his family in the next few days, and Centre county will lose a bright and good attorney.

Political Effect of the Victory.

The political consequences likely to ensue from the United States' capture of the Philippines has excited immense interest. Germany has long had a covetous eye upon these rich islands, while the British interests have been a bar to any deal between Spain and Germany in relation to them. Japan is also known to eagerly desire these possessions. Dewey's victory has suddenly placed the United States in an important position in connection with the far Eastern question.

European interest in Cuba is remote—almost academic—but the Philippines are an entirely different matter. It is believed that the United States can use its possessions of the Philippines as a powerful lever to force Spain to abandon Cuba, through the pressure of European Powers who do not want Spanish colonial disruption in the far East to take place until the Chinese problem is settled.

A Most Interesting Feature.

One of the most interesting features of Bellefonte's magnificent display of flags and bunting is the old, time-worn and tattered emblem which was thrown to the breeze from the upper window of the residence of the late Governor Curtin, on High street, during the ceremonies incident to the departure of our brave Company B boys for Mt. Gretna. It was the flag that so triumphantly waved over the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg from 1860 to the close of the Rebellion in 1865, during which time the Curtin family occupied the mansion. It is a relic highly prized by Mrs. Curtin and has seldom been brought into service since that time.

Latest Swindle.

A set of swindlers are sending out circulars promising "in order to introduce their goods" to send to any address, postage prepaid, ten yards of red, brown or green silk for $1. The eager victims, who are many, receive ten yards of thread cut from the spool. A young lady not far from here sent her nice big hard earned dollar recently and got in return ten yards of baby ribbon worth about one cent per yard. It is quite likely that she will catch on to the next just as readily.—Exchange.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man hor his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

The Interesting Events as Sent by Our Much Alive Scribe.

Wm. Pealer has improved the eastern end of portico with lattice work.

The Spring Mills Planing Mill Company is in full operation and has plenty of business.

The front yard of the M. E. parsonage has been very nearly sodded and otherwise improved, and presents a decidedly handsome appearance.

Michael Shires the active insurance agent of our village, had a few days off from business last week—a breathing spell. It is not very often that Mr. Shires is found idle.

All our farmers are very busy; wheat fields look unusually promising. The recent advance in wheat of course has a happy effect, and the farmer smiles. Everybody in this neighborhood seems to be planting potatoes and making garden.

On Tuesday last the pike was fairly lined with bicycles and riders, on their way to the capital, at Bellefonte, to witness the circus. The first advance passed through here about five o'clock in the morning; among the number I noticed the able editor of the Millheim *Journal*.

Egg Hill has been on fire since Monday night, destroying an immense amount of timber. Quite an army was on the hill on Tuesday night fighting the fire, and after hard work finally obtained control. The fire was the result of brush burning evidently on a scale too extended, and of course soon became "boss."

Our village is gay with flags and bunting. The National colors are displayed everywhere in honor of the recent triumphs of the American arms. On Saturday evening last the Spring Mills band marched through the town playing National airs, of course amid cheers and hurrahs for Dewey and the jolly tars. The jollification continued 'til a late hour.

The old hotel property on the "hill" now occupied by Smith Bros. as a furniture establishment, has been purchased by C. P. Long who contemplates making extensive improvements in the near future. The hotel was erected about twenty-five years since as a summer resort by I. J. Grenoble, then a very prominent citizen and the most popular merchant in Penns valley, but the venture never proved a success. The property was rapidly going to wreck.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

Miss Annetta Kline was in our town on Saturday.

Lloyd Brown wears a smile; he says it is a girl

David Geiss planted the first corn in our community.

J. A. Gettig spent Sunday with friends at Fillmore.

Quite a number of our citizens went to Bellefonte on Tuesday to attend the show.

The Linden Hall Lumber Company have purchased another team for their Laurel Run job.

David Glasgo, Jr., of Tusseyville, was seen on our streets on Saturday evening with his best friend.

Mr. Kebbs, of Lurelton, was seen in our town he was on his way to the mountain for trout fishing.

The fire on the mountains south of here were dampened by the timely rain on Tuesday night.

The Linden Hall Lumber Company have purchased four more trucks to put on their road from Linden Hall to Laurel Run.

Prof. Calvin Zeigler, of Penn Hall, was seen in our town on Monday. We are pleased to have you come around Prof.

J. H. Ross came home from New York City on Saturday, where he had gone to purchase his spring and summer goods.

The home of George Swabb was saddened a few days ago on receiving the sad new news of the death of Mrs. John Swabb, of Erie, Pa.

Harry Miller, of Coburn, spent Saturday and Sunday at this place; Doc. has not forgotten our interesting and entertaing young ladies yet.

Of Interest to Liverymen.

A decision of importance to the liverymen of Pennsylvania has been handed down by Judge Orlady, of the Superior Court. It sustains as constitutional the act of assembly of 1887, known as the Livery Act, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or imprisonment, to wilfully damage the property of a livery keeper. It was passed to cover cases of injury to horse or vehicle by reckless driving. The judges of five county courts have decided the act was unconstitutional. As a result the law became a dead letter. Now that the Superior Court sustains it, many cases are likely to be added to the business of the courts. People who drive hired teams recklessly and injure them will have criminal suits entered against them as of yore.

One minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

INTERESTING FACTS.

How Cash Derived from Sale of Vessels Captured in War is Divided.

With the blockading squadron sending in captured Spanish vessels almost daily, the question of the method of disposal of such ships naturally arises. The laws are clear and explicit on the subject. A ship in being sent into port is subject to the judgment of a prize court. If the court decides it is a legitimate prize, it is sold by the United States marshal. If the prize vessel was equal or superior in force to the vessel making the capture, the entire proceeds of the sale go to the captors. If of inferior fighting ability, one-half goes to the government, to be used for payment of marine pensions, and the other half to the captors. Among the latter the money is divided as follows:

1. To the commander of a fleet or squadron, one-twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels under his immediate command.

2. To the commander of a division of a fleet or squadron, a sum equal to one-fiftieth of any prize money awarded to a vessel of the division under his command, to be paid from the moiety due the United States if there be such moiety; if not, from the amount awarded the captors.

3. To the fleet captain one-hundredth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel of the fleet in which he is serving, in which case he will share in proportion to his pay with other officers and men on board such vessel.

4. To the commander of a single vessel, one-tenth of all the prize money awarded on the vessel.

5. After the foregoing deductions the residue is distributed among all others doing duty on board, and borne upon the books of the ship, in proportion to their respective rates of pay.

All vessels of a squadron within signal distance of the ship making the capture are entitled to share in the prize.

It is reported that a sailor once explained the division of prize money by saying it was sifted with a ladder, and that which remained on the rounds went to the seamen, while that which fell through belonged to the government and the officers of the ship capturing the prize.

Written Over Thirty-Two Years Ago.

A letter written and sent by Mrs. W. P. Harpster on December 26th, 1864, to Governor A. G. Curtin, at Harrisburg, asking for a position as nurse in the hospital department at Washington, was recently returned to Mrs. Harpster. The missile was found among the old files in the adjutant general's office, by H. H. Hewitt, a clerk in that department. Mr. Hewitt being a close friend of Mr. Harpster, and knowing that the letter would be appreciated by Mrs. Harpster as a relic to retain, and a reminder to her of the days when her husband was serving his country on the battle field, he kindly sent it to her with an explanation as to its recovery.—Houtzdale *Journal*.

From Cumberland County.

Leesburg, May 9th, 1899.

MR. EDITOR REPORTER:—Leaving Centre Hall with the 7 o'clock train Monday morning, for a visit to the South Mountain in Cumberland county, we noticed a few things by the way which we thought might be of interest to the many readers of your valuable paper. As we glided along in the cars stopping here and there to take on passengers, we noticed some old and young weeping; we soon learned the cause. These young stalwart men were heading for Mt. Gretna and other points. How the recollections of thirty-five years ago were pressed upon us, when we were among the number who answered the call, "to arms." It is a different thing now; it is a battle with a real enemy; a blood-thirsty foe.

All along the way we noticed evidences of a plentiful harvest. In the town where I am stopping, and the surrounding neighborhood, vegetation seems to be far in advance of Centre county; we saw peas one foot high, ready to blossom. The peach and apple blossoms are nearly all gone, and wheat ready to head.

On Sabbath while you were enjoying splendid sunshine at Centre Hall, the people of Cumberland county were having a terrific rain all day. The streams are swollen bank full and look blue for the man who likes to wrestle with the finny tribe. We shall report our luck later on. Yours Truly,

W. W. RHOADS.

Song that is Going Around.

There is a song going the rounds of the papers and runneth in this wise: We don't want to buy at your place, we won't trade there any more; you'll be sorry when you see us going to some other store. You can't sell us any stale goods; we have opened wide our eyes, we don't want to trade at your store, 'cause you do not advertise.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." For sale by Smith & Crawford.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring mills.

MRS. LUCY HENNEY,

Headquarters for

ARTISTIC MILLINERY,

Centre Hall.

Our popular millinery store places before you the latest in all shapes and styles. The Panama Sailor, trimmed with scarf, is something new and pretty. We have also the latest in Walking Hats, Short Back Sailors, Turbans, Fancy Braids, Milans, etc., and a fine assortment of Chiffon, something new in Millinery Plaiting, in black and cream.

Our stock of flowers exceeds any ever before displayed.

New goods, all of the latest designs, will arrive this week. Come and see them.

Trousers. Never since man wore trousers has there been such a beautifully assorted line of Pantaloons of all descriptions shown in Centre county as we are now showing. Any style, any color, any price, any pattern that you can think of. Prices will astonish you. You cannot help but save at least 25 per cent.

Try it.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
May 5	59	45	cloudy.
" 6	52	37	cloudy.
" 7	53	39	cloudy.
" 8	59	34	cloudy.
" 9	68	37	part cloudy
" 10	73	38	part cloudy
" 11	73	37	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 5, afternoon, .08 inch, evening .20 inch; on 6, at night, .78 inch.

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

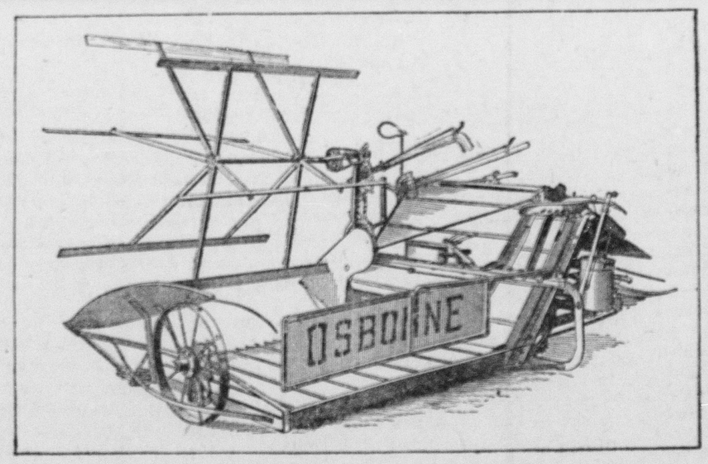
What Kind of a Suit Can You BUY for ? $7.50

We'll tell you; the kind we sell at $7.50 are strictly "ALL WOOL" every detail well tailored. ∴ The "VITALS" (the insides) so constructed that absolute satisfaction and long service is assured the wearer. Our Styles are exclusively confined to us, the patterns are Bright, Pleasing and Distinctive from the ordinary Clothing seen in other stores.

We make it our business to see that your Clothing fits properly, because it enhances the value of the garments.

Muslin Flags, Bunting Flags, Flag Handkerchiefs, Cuban Flags, Flag Neckwear, Flag Bows for lapel of coat.

Montgomery & Co.,
Progressive Clothiers.
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.



The Columbia Osborne Harvester and Binder is the acknowledged leader of harvesting machines. Two of its great features are the perfect swivel self-aligning boxes and the Osborne roller bearings. The Columbia is the only harvester and binder ever manufactured absolutely free of side draft and neck weight. The Columbia is an all steel binder.

I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds binders and mowers, Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

IRA C. KORMAN,

Implement Dealer, - - OAK HALL, PA.

If you are looking for the best things shown by the Clothing trade, don't miss us. We have exactly what you want. In fact we have everything in Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing that is shown by up-to-date merchants. An exceptionally fine assortment of Children's Clothing, and we quote them away below all others. See them.

FAUBLES,

MEN'S OUTFITTERS, - - BELLEFONTE.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
Jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

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HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
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This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

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NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Woman "Codfisher"---Tip-tilted Hats---Use For a Half-worn Skirt---Trials of an Empress---Etc., Etc.

WOMAN "CODFISHER."

Mrs. William Champlin of Montauk, has just made for herself a record as a "codfisher." Her husband, who is engaged in the codfish business off Montauk, has usually been accompanied on his trips by another bayman. Last week he was taken sick, and Mrs. Champlin volunteered to fill his place as "second man" in the boat. Her husband was rather dubious as to her ability to fill the bill, but she was not to be daunted.

She donned the attire of a fisherman and set out with her husband's partner. The day was spent in fishing, and when they returned to the beach the couple had caught together a total of 175 fish.—New York Times.

TIP-TILTED HAT.

To be in style every woman must have at least one hat which tip-tilts over her nose. When becoming, this style of wearing the hat is very becoming; but when unbecoming it is horrid. No woman with a turned-up nose should wear a hat turned down to meet it, for then brim and nose look exactly as if they were trying to get at each other and couldn't quite make it. On the other hand, a conspicuous straw hat loaded down with veiled flowers, feathers, and so on, should not be set down over a large ,drooping nose, for then the brim looks very much as if it were running the said nose a good race. To the average nose the tip-tilted hat is becoming, and that is well, for everybody is wearing it. Nothing is more fascinating than to see a pretty pair of dark or blue eyes peering out from underneath one of these flower-laden brims.—New York Sun.

USE FOR HALF-WORN SKIRT.

A prominent woman possessing a half-worn skirt can now have it made to look fresh and fashionable by using it as a foundation for ruffles, extending from the hem to a circular yoke, which should be made of a fresh piece of silk. Apply the top flounce to the joining. Black and white striped or dotted silk can also be freshened in a like manner. Any odd bodice looks well with the black skirts. Fluffy odd blouses are still in demand. One built of lavender mousseline de soie is gathered into full puffs with tripie headings between. They are arranged to encircle the corsage. From the top of each sleeve comes a scarf of lavender taffeta arranged in loops over the shoulder. They are also draped across the front of the corsage and are tied in a knot to form a cascade at the middle of the bodice. The close fitting sleeves of the taffet are veiled with the mousseline de soie.

TRIALS OF AN EMPRESS.

The German Empress has been obliged to protect against too open demonstrations from her subjects in public. Women who have been in the habit of throwing her bouquets of flowers as she drove by have sometimes inflicted uncomfortable wounds, the wires about the flowers scratching her face. There were only two things to be done—either the enthusiasm of the women must be suppressed or their skill in throwing flowers might have been established. There are schools for almost everything else we do, from dancing, speaking, breathing to thinking; from making proper approaches and salutations to beating proper retreats. A child is even taught how to kiss properly, so as not to bump against the face or to be awkward or uncomfortably ardent in its demonstration. But an accurate and sure aim, so that dangerous results might be avoided and proper enthusiasm expressed, was recognized, no doubt, as lying beyond the possibilities of the average woman with missiles of good will in her hands. At any rate, it was thought better to suppress rather than to cultivate her, which, all things considered, seems well.

WORK OF A TRAVELING WOMAN.

Mrs. Jane Macdonald, who is sent South and East by the Chamber of Commerce and "Half Million" Club of San Francisco to boom her State and attract imigrants there, has had a checkered, but in all a successful, life. She first went to California when twelve years old. On the way she rode horseback with her father, who was captain of a wagon train, from Council Bluffs to Carson City. They started on April 1st, and arrived in Carson City on September 15th. Mrs. Macdonald tells how, when left a widow with children to support, she started a millinery shop; failing in that she began to canvass books. In this she succeeded until facilities for travel decreased her receipts. Then she traveled for hotels, then for roailroads, and now the State of California has secured her services. Mrs. Macdonald will accept no place at smaller wages than men demand, for, as she says, she will not cheapen woman's work.—New York Tribune.

THE BABY'S OUTFIT.

Three or four flannel shawls, about thirty inches square and bound with ribbon, will be found very useful while the baby is young. They are easy to wrap around the baby after a bath and when ready for a nap. Little sacks are also needed, and can be knited in white with pink and blue borders, or be made on a short yoke, or can hang straight from the neck, and be trimmed with a broad collar, and tied with a ribbon in front. Two or three wrappers can be simply made, perfectly of Scotch flannel, either on a yoke or with a cluster of tucks across the front. Three or four knitted blankets are necessary, and can be made of light pink, blue or white. White, as a rule, washes best. The long coat can be made of silk, cashmere, or any soft, white goods. It should be lined with a thin silk, so as to slip on and off easily, and if a winter coat lined throughout with lamb's wool. It can be trimmed with a wide collar or a round shoulder cape if desired. A little cap should go with the coat, made of the same material, and lined if for winter; but in summer the dainty little muslin caps are the best.

The baby's basket is a delightful article to plan about, and can be made in a variety of ways. The long, low shape is perhaps the most convenient. If it is to be trimmed at home tack cotton batting on to the sides, which have been sprinkled with orris powder and then cover with whatever material is desired. Rose or light blue silk is a pretty foundation, covered with either a fine dotted muslin or point d'esprit lace. The muslin or lace should be sewed on full, but the silk can be put on plain. A flowered silkolene can be used in place of these. This, of course, should be put on full, as it does not have the lace over it. A big satin bow at the side or on the top makes a pretty finish. In the tray are kept the baby's toilet articles, and in the underneath part of the basket the baby's clothes. The tray should contain a pin-cushion on which are the assorted sizes of safety-pins. A little cup shaped bag can be made of rubber cloth covered with whatever material the basket is trimmed with, and sewed into one corner of the tray for the baby's sponge, which should be small and fine. A piece of good soap in a little dish, a powder box and puff, a bottle of vaseline, a small box of borax, a quarter of a pound roll of absorbent cotton, a roll of old linen, and a pair of small blunt-pointed scissors. These little things are constantly needed, and should always be on hand.—Harper's Bazar.

THREE POPULAR PERFUMES.

There was a time when the fashionable woman selected her perfume with a view to individuality of fragrance. Such is no longer the case. There are three perfumes which nine out of every ten fashionable women are using. The majority of them, selecting one of the three scents, uses it on both dressing table and in the numerous sachets of her wardrobe, while others select any or all three indiscriminately.

According to a well known New York dealer, the most popular of the favorite perfumes is an extract of violet, which can scarcely be distinguished from the fresh flower itself. The next in popularity is crushed rose, which does not smell the least bit like the ordinary extract of that flower, but like the old fashioned rose jar. A tiny drop of the double extract on a woman's handkerchief will give a room the subtle, spicy perfume for which the rose jar was so much desired, while the same perfume used as a sachet makes one's clothes smell as though fresh rose petals had been strewn among them. The third claimant for popularity is wild clover. This, it is said, is the most lasting of the three, and a few drops on one's handkerchief will last as long as the handkerchief itself.

The latest use of sachets is for scented clothes hooks. The ordinary wire extender for bodice or skirt is padded with cotton batting, thickly sprinkled with sachet powder. Over them is drawn a silk or muslin bag, shirred full around the shank of the extender, or tied with ribbons, so that they may be easily removed when there is a necessity for renewing the powder. Another method employed by dressmakers, in place of the dainty bags of sachet formerly stitched about in the bosom and sleeves of a bodice, is the new cotton or wool perfumed padding. It can be bought with any scent, and is much more enduring.

WOMEN AT PECULIAR WORK.

Chicago has a woman cooper. Her name is Margaret Buggee, and by making barrels she has made a barrel of money. In a few years Mrs. Buggee has cleared $50,000. She not only superintends the making of barrels in her shops, which are in a crowded part of the southwestern end of the city, but is practically experienced in this branch of business. She thinks nothing of pointing out to half a hundred able-bodied men their sins of omission or commission in perfecting a big hogshead, and when they can't seem to grasp what is wrong with their work she picks up the necessary tools and shows them. The following sign is conspicuously posted over the entrance to her cooperage:

"This place is for business—keep out."

Perhaps that is the keynote to her success.

Miss Estella Louise Mann of this city earns a good living by singing into the reverberating hollow tubes of a phonograph. Hers is one of the few feminine voices which have ever made a successful record for the phonograph or graphophone. Her voice is powerful and her enunciation distinct and clear or she could not have remained in the business. To sing without an audience is not very inspiring, but Miss Mann says she knows in reality that the world is her audience, so when she takes her stand before her phonograph every morning she simply imagines that she has the world at her feet, and that helps her to expend her best effort. She is a daughter of E. H. Mann, assistant superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and a graduate of the Cincinnati Musical College. Her songs from her "records" can be heard from twenty to forty feet from any good-sized phonograph.

FASHION NOTES.

The demand at the stores for moire velour almost exceeds the supply. Moire renaissance is much called for also.

A pretty and fashionable design in table linen is the shamrock. It is used on napkins and promises to become popular.

Piquets, marseilles, lawns and linens will all be much worn this summer for morning gowns, as well as at the watering places.

Aigrettes in the hair seem to be taking the place of aigrettes in the bonnet. Birds are also being worn as coiffure ornaments.

A novel design in wool gloves for street wear is a pin check of gray and white, over which runs a larger check of pink and turquoise.

A fashionable summer gown is of golden brown dimity, with insertion of brown and white runing up each seam and at the top of the lower flounce.

A hat that milliners say will be much worn is of green soft silk, a number of puff ruffles at the side with a spiral and a large white aigrette.

Yellow vies with blue for prominence in millinery. Yellow flowers, yellow tulle, chiffon, and yellow straw are brilliantly conspicuous, besides all the warm tints of burnt orange.

A new ornament for the hair is a large single artificial flower mounted on a wire with a tuft of colored tulle at the base. One damask rose has a rosette finish of red tulle.

Among the novelties in French shirt waists are those made of batiste with hand embroidery in white outlined with narrow beading and bordered with a tiny frill of real Valenciennes.

A pretty morning hat is a black sailor of rough straw with a band of burnt orange satin ribbon, which finishes in a spiral of the same. Three black spangled quills complete the trimming.

Braided black nets, with tiny frills or gauze ribbon between the bayadere patterns, are a very popular material for the transparent gown which is a fashionable necessity this season.

The most approved neckgear for golf, bicycling, yacnting, and sports generally, is the white pique stock, with a Scotch zephyr tie, forming a band around the neck, and a coaching puff in front.

There is a great variety in hats, the new Alpine being among the ones that have been favorably received already. It is gray, with wide ribbon and band, finished in the left side with a bunch of long coque feathers.

Innumerable fine tucks with silk picot are one of the many elaborations in dress trimming. Groups of narrow tucks adorn the skirt of an ecru nun's veiling, and each one is finished with a silk picot of the same color.

Curious Presents for Sigsbee.

"The next command that Captain Sigsbee gets," said a close friend of the gallant ex-commander of the wrecked battleship Maine "he'll surely have enough tidies and doilies and pincushions and whisk broom cases and worked picture frames and fancy towel racks and sachet bags and other gear like that with which to fix up his cabin in pretty fancy style. He's been the recipient of loads of that kind of stuff from the nice girls and matrons of this land ever since the day he returned to Washiongton, and he brought a couple of ditty bags filled with similar stuff along with him from Key West. Since he arrived here the express wagons have been rattling up to his house by the dozen, delivering pretty specimens of the handiwork of American women who want to show their appreciation of a masculine and level-headed man. If the Captain lives to the age of a hundred, he'll never be able to wear but the slippers that have been brought to him, and he's already got together enough hat bands and beautifully crocheted cravats and dainty laundry bags and change purses and equipments like that to start a well stocked fancy goods shack. He's a man of very quiet tastes, and a sailor who eschews extreme luxuriousness from choice, is Captain Sigsbee, and he smiled when he said to me the other day, in pointing out the array of pretty things that have been sent to him, 'They fancy, I suppose, that I'm some sort of a sea-ranging Sardanapalus.' If he fitted up his cabin apartments on the next ship he gets with all of the dainty bits of finery that have been so graciously sent to him, the cabin would make a queer-looking picture of a vari-hued flotsam and jetsam in case a ten-inch shell from an enemy's gun happened to puncture it."

The Corinth Ship Canal.

The Corinth ship canal, after being in operation four years, yields a total revenue of about $60,000; or just enough to meet the working and administrative expenses. On the debt of $4,250,000 there is outstanding about $1,000,000 in unpaid interest. The one party benefited by the undertaking in a financial way is the French Government, which annually receives $2,000 in taxes on the shares and bonds for the right of negotiation in France.

Of the 95,615 men who perished in the Crimean war, 80,000 were Turks and Russians.

THE WONDERFUL TORPEDO.

INGENIOUS CONSTRUCTION OF THE AUTOMOBILE MACHINE.

Most Dangerous of Weapons---Though Once Considered a Cowardly Contrivance, It Has Taken a Front Place in the Art of Naval Warfare.

If the ordinary man in the street were asked what he considered the most wonderful machine ever invented, he would probably reply that it was either the loom, the steam engine or the printing press. And very possibly he would be right, too, if by the word "wonderful" was meant that which had the most far reaching results on mankind. But if he simply based his choice on that machine which was the outcome of the highest mechanical ingenuity and perfection of construction, the most correct answer that he could possibly give would be the automobile torpedo.

As the physician is continually improving his knowledge of the inner workings of five or six feet of human bone and tissue, so the torpedo officer is always finding out some new trait or eccentricity in the steel "babies" as he affectionately styles them, which are placed under his charge. This comparison appears all the more true when it is remembered that each torpedo has its own idiosyncracies, which have to be carefully studied and corrected continually if it is to be trusted to perform its duty properly when the time comes for it to start on its one and final errand of destruction and give its puny life for the life of a ship. And if that mission is faithfully performed, then indeed will the constant care and attention bestowed on it during its lifetime be amply rewarded, for the ship which receives a blow from an automobile torpedo is doomed as surely as if she were already situated as is the ill-fated Maine.

The arts of shipbuilders and steelworkers stand as nothing in the face of the explosion of 200 pounds of gun-cotton, which is the charge contained in the warheads of our navy torpedoes, so that in the hands of skillful and resolute men, the automobile torpedo is the most terrible engine of warfare the world has ever seen.

The construction and working of this form of weapon was originated only about 35 years ago, and in this most powerful and destructive weapon there is no half measure. Either the object of its attack escapes entirely or it is utterly and completely destroyed, for it strikes at its victim's most vital part, namely, that "twixt wind and water, or "well below the belt."

It is not surprising that torpedoes used to be looked upon as unclean things, as something devilish, stealthy and altogether uncanny. Indeed, by a certain school of seamen they are still considered an unfair and cowardly weapon; but that feeling is quickly dying out now, and torpedoes have, after a good many years of curious neglect, taken a front place in the art of naval warfare.

During our civil war no fewer than 28 vessels were blown up by mines, and six vessels by various forms of torpedoes. All these weapons were of the most crude and makeshift description, yet they served the double purpose of doing what was required of them and of giving their users the first useful insight into what was fated to be a highly important branch of warfare. Curiously enough, in spite of the enormous benefits which torpedoes gave to their users on this occasion, they received only the scantiest attention on this side of the ocean after the close of the war. Yet their remarkable success set a good many clever heads thinking, and about the close of the civil war the original idea of the Whichead torpedo was evolved from the brain of an officer in the Austrian navy.

So consistent have been the care and attention bestowed on the construction of this style of tropedo, and so many are the improvements effected that no less than twenty-four different patterns now exist. Many of the older patterns are gradually being eaten away by the rust, or constant wear and tear, though the newer forms are likely to last a considerable time longer, owing to the fact that their working parts are made of non-corrosive metal. The engines, and in fact the whole mechanism, are stouter and stronger.

The adoption of the "controlling gear" the improved system of loading and ballasting the torpedo whereby its stability is greatly augmented, the increased working pressure of the air, and its general finish and delicacy of construction, have served to render theis weapon a veritable marvel of mechanical skill. When one considers that it can be fired from the fastest ships and make reliable practice no matter what the bearings or the speed of the enemy, it is easy to understand its claim for absolute supremacy as an engine of navel warfare. The adoption of the torpedo as a navel weapon has had one especial and beneficial effect on the sea service of the present day. It has been the means of supplying the younger officers of the navy with a fresh outlet of dash and enterprise.

Twenty years ago there was every prospect that the introduction of masteless ships would turn the life of an ordinary junior officer into the most uneventful and humdrum of existance It looked as though "walking pitch" and routine drills were to be the sum total of his career in peace times. The advent of the torpedo and the new classes of vessels which followed in its wake have changed all that, however, With a flotilla of torpedo boats and a number of 'catchers" or "destroyers" that are bound to follow, there stand many opportunities of displaying individual ability, and in war time many roads to fame and honor. In battle the greatest prizes may fall to the hands of the youngest officers.

Can anyone, for instance, conceive a greater feeling of victory and exultation than that which arise in the heart of an officer who having successfully delivered a torpedo into the side of the enemy, sees the great ship bowing down before him, shattered and overcome, the victim of his skill and daring? One minute of a man's life under such circumstances is well worth the other years together. In a word the torpedo has brought into the navy a fresh zest, a new romance, and possibilities more brilliant than were ever existent before its adoption.--New York Times.

Things That Are Different in Mexico.

Mexican tailors bring the new clothes of their patrons to their offices or homes to be fitted.

Gentlemen wear spurs two or three inches in diameter when they ride. They are so large that it is necessary for them to walk on their toes when they dismount.

When hauling or transporting of any kind is done oy means of wagons they usually proceed in trains of six or a dozen in charge of an overseer, who accompanies them on horstback.

Servants of all kinds are almost universally paid by the month. The family sits in a circle on the floor, with the common dishes in the centre, and they deftly dip their food out with pieces of their tin tortillas curled up in the shap of the bowl of a spoon.

March, April and May are the warmest monhs of the year on the great plateau of Mexico. They come at the end of the dr" season. After the rains begin,the last of May, or early in June the air is pure, there is no dust, and the temperature is always delightful.

Celery is not bleached, although, as it grows green and unprotected, it is very sweet and tender. Lettuce grows in heavy bunches almost as large as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are tied together at the top, and only the heart, that is white and tender, is served on the table.

The principal reasons that houses cannot be built rapidly in Mexico is that the walls are always made very thick in order to withstand the occasional earthquake shocks. In the thin walls usually put up in the United States the mortar will readily dry and "set" after the wall is erected, but here, where walls are made anywhere from two or three to six feet thick, they must be allowed to dry thoroughly as they are built, or serious consequences result from the drying of the outer edges while the centre is still "green." Thus it is that one sees the walls all over a new building in different stages of completion, and it is often a curious sight to see thin, interior walls completed to a point much higher than the thick outside walls.

A New Device for Signaling.

A new electrical device for signaling and sending messages between arm posts and vessels was tested last night by representatives of the Government at Ulmer Park. The apparatus was erected on top of the hotel there. It consisted of a frame five feet by three, containing sixty-one incandescent bulbs, which, oy the manipulation of a keyboard resembling that of a typewriter,threw out in bold relief any desired letter of the alphabet or numeral.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the apparatus was found to be in thorough working order, and the test began. A small steamer containing those who witnessed the trial left the dock at a three-knot gait, and those on board watched the letters as they appeared in the frame, and with the naked eye nearly all of them could distinguish each letter and figure at a distance of one mile off shore. At a mile and a half some of those on board could distinguish the letters clearly, but the majority of them had to use marine glasses. The figures and letters were easily discerned with the aid of glasses up to the three-and-a-half-mile mark, and had it not been for a light shower which fell just then it is possible that messages could have been read at a distance of four miles.—New York Times.

Decorating a Heroine.

The French troops at Tonquin were recently called out in parade, and while the soldiers presented arms they witnessed an unusual sight, namely, the presentation of the Cross of the Legion of Honor to a woman. In the history of the few women who have received the Cross of the Legion of Honor it would be hard to find a braver career than that of Marie Therese, the French Sister of Mercy, who has received the decoration at the hands of the Governor of Tonquin. At the age of 20 years this woman received her first wound in the trenches of Sebastopol. She was again wounded at the battle of Magenta. Later she followed the flag of her country still further and ministered to the sick and dying in Syria, China and Mexico. She was carried away from the battlefield of Worth wounded and suffering, and before she had recovered she was again performing her work of mercy and love. On one occasion a grenade fell into her ambulance; mindful only of the wounded men, she seized it and ran with it for 100 yards or more. She herself was severely injured, but the lives of her soldiers were saved by her heroism.

Too Much Staring.

Did ever any woman noting an unusual amount of staring at her sweet self in the street fail to find by a look in some shop window that her skirt braid or dust ruffle was waving in the breeze?

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

There is hardly a Parliament in Europe whose members have not questioned their war offices concerning the famous Dum-Dum bullet, the new rifle projectile of the British army. Many alarming stories have been told of its terrors, and Governments have been asked to object to its use by the arms of Great Britain. And the Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg papers have given considerable space to describing the bullet, with diagrams showing its terrible effects upon the body. The other day Deputy Hubert, in the French Chamber gave notice to Mr. Hanotaux that France would insist upon raising the question of the legality of the employment of the Dum-Dum bullet. Of course, the question of legality has for basis the Convention of St. Petersburg, where the powers decided, among other things, against the use of the explosive bullet in their armies. The Dum-Dum is not an explosive but an expansive bullet, and, although small in calibre, inflicts a wound similar to that produced by the old time Minnie ball, while its penetration is as great as the nickel and steel cased bullet. The modern bullet of small calibre and long range has a terrific striking force, and can pierce several ranks of men; but the wound, unless in a vital member can be easily healed. The Dum-Dum's velocity is just as great, but the wound is large and lacerated. The effect is produced by a leaded cylinder of steel, capped by a wedge of soft metal, and a steel point. In the House of Commons the other day Mr. Powell-Williams, the Under Secretary of State for War, said that these bullets were made in India by the Indian Government and issued by it to the army. The effect was that when it struck soft tiissues it "inflicted a wound sufficiently serious to stop the enemy," but that its use did not infringe the Convention of St. Petersburg. Some of these bullets had been made at Woolwich for one of the West African colonies at the request of the Crown agents.

Long Wars.

It is argued by many philosophical writers of the day that there never again be a long war. The facilities of modern communication, the improvements in arms, and, above all, the mighty interests of modern commerce, forbid, in the opinion of these writers, the possibility of such a deplorable event. Let us devoutly hope that the conclusion is just. Human passions, however, when thoroughly aroused, cannot readily be governed by the rule of pilicy.

It will not do, however, to trust too much to modern civilization as a preventive of protracted and vindictive war. The taste of blood that converts the tamed tiger into a sanguinary monster has pretty much the same effect upon the civilized and Christian man. The latter, it is true, makes his onslaughts under certain rules and regulations, and gives quarter to his prostrate and bleeding foe. But let the war last long enough, and even the chivalry and mercy that should mitigate its horrors will at last be forgotten. The true way to prevent war is to make a strong war. Every overwhelming blow is a mercy stroke. In a short-time combat, when one party has no hope for victory he cries enough and as it is with man the individual, so it is with aggregates of men. The policy, the true Christian policy, in war is to smite irresistibly and then tender the olive branch with brotherly hand.—New York Ledger.

His Fingers Better Than Eyes.

The manner in which the late Dr. H. O. Coxe, librarian of the Bedleian Library at Oxford for many years, discovered the falseness of the Gospel manuscripts gotten up by Constantine Simonides which deceived all the German professors, is told in the old gentleman's own words in a recent number of the Spectator. It was his delicate touch that helped him, as he did not look at a page of the manuscript. He told the story as follows: "I never really opened the book, but I held it in my hand and took one page of it between my finger and thumb while I listened to the rascal's account of how he found this most interesting antiquity. At the end of three or four minutes I handed it back to him with the short comment, 'Nineteenth century paper, my dear sir,' and he took it away in a hurry and did not come again. Yes, I was pleased. But I have handled several ancient manuscripts in my time, and I know the feel of old paper."

Floors for Magazines.

Cement floors in powder magazines are dangerous, because cracks and cavaties may form in them, constituting receptacles for inflammable matter, besides which cement nearly always contains silicious particles which may cause ignition by shock or merely by rubbing. Such floors have been forbidden in France since 1881 and in Belgium since 1894, the mine regulations requiring that powder magazines be floored with asphalt or planks. A circular from the Belgian minister of industry calls the attention of mine inspectors to the necessity, when authorizing a powder magazine, of requiring that the regulations be strictly observed in this respect, and also that timber floors be made of oak planks well jointed, perfectly smooth and free from cracks.—Scientific American.

Last year Italy exported 21,000 antique and modern works of art, valued at £120,000. More than half of them went to Germany.

No particular form of religion receives official recognition in Japan.

What is Tetterine?

It is a fragrant, unctuous ointment of great cooling and healing power. It is good for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema and all roughness of the skin. It stops pain and itching at once and if properly used will positively cure even the worst of chronic cases. 50 cents at a drug store or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The truest wisdom is a resolute determination.—Napoleon.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Whilst we are considering when to begin it is often too late to act.—Quintilian.

Experience

And Not Experiments, Should be Your Aim in Buying Medicine.

Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Thousands gladly tell what Hood's has done for them. They want you to know and they urge you to try it. That is what is meant by the vast number of testimonials written in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They give the results of experience and prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

TRAINING is the art of gaining.

Quietness is the magnet of peace.

Patience is the barometer of faith.

Good works are the voice of faith.

Influence is the magnet of character.

Capability is the polestar of revolution.

Discipline is the crucible of responsibility.

In forgiving a fault, we may inspire a virtue.

The man who stands for God is safe to stand alone.

The gospel means not law over men but love in them.

Temptation is the balance where character is weighed.

Conscience makes cowards of only those who fail to obey it.

Emotional Christians, like jelly fish, float with the tide.

To put works against faith is to contrast the tree with its roots.

To define is to limit; a finished theology would make God finite.

Love has emulation without strife, unity without uniformity.

One's faith shows less what he is than what he is trying to be.

Beware of prosperity; luxury was the death-knell of Rome's vigor.

Knowledge and wisdom make a strong team when hitched together.

Those who worship wealth, will bow in adoration before good clothes.

What European Soldiers Carry.

The Russian soldier is more heavily burdened than any other. A foot-soldier in the army of the Czar carries over 68 pounds. The weights borne by the foot-soldiers of the other principal European nations are as follows: French, 62 pounds; British, 62 pounds; German, 61 pounds; Swiss, 59 pounds; Italian, 53 pounds; Austrian, 47 pounds.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

The Subject of the Address "The Sword: Its Mission and Its Doom"—Mighty When Wielded in a Righteous Cause—Great Achievements Wrought by Arms.

TEXT: "My sword shall be bathed in heaven."—Isaiah, xxxiv., 5.

"It has come at last—the war that we have prayed Almighty God might be averted. The prows of the battle-ships are cutting the seas, and troops from all the States of the American Union are on the way to the front. All the arts of diplomacy have failed, and momentous questions are to be decided in battle on sea and land. Three results will be demonstrated—the independence of Cuba, the rebuke of Spanish cruelty, and the triumph of the United States army and navy.

"Three hundred and fifty-one times does the Bible speak of that sharp, keen, curved, inexorable weapon, which flashes upon us from the text—the sword. Sometimes the mention is applaudatory, and sometimes damnatory, sometimes as drawn, sometimes as sheathed. In the Bible, and in much secular literature, the sword represents all javelins, all muskets, all carbines, all guns, all police clubs, all battle-axes, all weaponry for physical defense or attack. It would be an interesting thing to give the history of the plow, and follow its furrow all down through the ages, from the first crop in Chaldea to the last crop in Minnesota. It would be interesting to follow the pen as it has tracked its way on down through the literature of nations, from its first word in the first book to the last word which some author last night wrote as he closed his manuscript. It would be an interesting thing to count the echoes of the hammer from the first nail driven down through all the mechanism of centuries to the last stroke in the carpenter's shop of yesterday. I propose to-day speaking of a weapon that has done a work that neither plow nor pen nor hammer ever accomplished. My theme is the sword, its mission, and its doom.

"The sword of the text was bathed in heaven; that is, it was a sword of righteousness, as another sword may be bathed in hell, and the sword of cruelty and wrong. There is a great difference between the word of Winklereid and the sword of Cataline, between the sword of Leonidas and the sword of Benedict Arnold. In our effort to hasten the end of war we have hung the sword with abuses and execrations, when it has had a divine mission, as when in many crises of the world's history it has swung for liberty and justice, civilization and righteousness and God. At the very opening of the Bible and on the east side of the Garden of Eden God placed a flaming sword to defend the tree of life. Of the officer of the law, St. Paul declares: 'He beareth not the sword in vain.' Through Moses God commanded: 'Put every man his sword by his side.' David, in his prayer, says: 'Gird Thy sword upon Thy thigh, O most mighty.' One of the battle-shouts of the Old Testament was: 'The sword of the Lord and Gideon.' Christ, in a great exigency, said that such a weapon was more important than a coat, for he declared: 'He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one.' Again he declared: 'I come not to send peace, but a sword.' Of Christ's second coming, it is said: 'Out of His mouth went a sharp, two-edged sword.' Thus, sometimes figuratively, but often literally, the divine mission of the sword is announced.

"What more consecrated thing in the world than Joshua's sword, or Caleb's sword, or Gideon's sword, or David's sword, or Washington's sword, or Marion's sword, or Lafayette's sword, or Wellington's sword, or Garibaldi's sword, or hundreds of thousands of American swords that have again and again been bathed in heaven. Swords of that kind have been the best friends of the human race. They have slain tyrannies, pried open dungeons, and cleared the way for nations in their onward march. It was better for them to take the sword and be free, than lie under the oppressor's heel and suffer.

"There is something worse than death, and that is life if it must cringe and crouch before the wrong. Turn over the leaves of the world's history, and find that there has never been a tyranny stopped or a nation liberated except by the sword. I am not talking to you about the way things ought to be, but about the way they have been. What force drove back the Saracens at Tours, and kept Europe from being overwhelmed by Mohammedanism, and, subsequently, all America given over to Mohammedanism? The sword of Charles Martell and his men. Who can deal enough in infinities to tell what was accomplished for the world's good by the sword of Joan of Arc? Years ago I looked off and saw in the distance the battle-field of Marathon, and I asked myself what was it that on that most tremendous day in history stopped the Persian hosts, representing not only Persia, but Egypt, and Tripoli, and Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, and Armenia; a host that had Asia under foot and proposed to put Europe under foot, and, if successful in that battle, would have submerged by Asiatic barbarism, European civilization, and, as a consequence, in after time, American civilization? The swords of Miltiades, and Themostocles, and Aristides. At the waving of these swords the eleven thousand lancers of Athens, on the run, dashed against the one hundred thousand insolent Persians and trampled them down or pushed them back into the sea. The swords of that day saved the best part of the hemispheres, a trinity of keen steel flashing in the two lights—the light of the setting sun of barbarism, the light of the rising sun of civilization. Hail to these three great swords bathed in heaven!

"What put an end to infamous Louis XVI.'s plan of universal conquest, by which England would have been made to kneel on the steps of the Tuileries, and the Anglo-Saxon race would have been halted and all Europe paralyzed? The sword of Mariborough, at Blenheim. Time came when the Roman war eagles, whose beaks had been punched into the heart of nations, must be brought down from their eyries. All other attempts had disgracefully failed, but the Germans, the mightiest nation for brawn and brain, undertook the work, and, under God, succeeded. What drove back the Roman cavalry till the horses, wounded, flung their riders and the last rider perished, and the Hercynian forest became the scene of Rome's humiliation? The brave sword, the triumphant sword of Arminius.

"While passing through France my nerves tingled with excitement, and I rose in the car the better to see the battle-field of Chalons, the mounds and breastworks still visible, though nearly five hundred years ago they were shoveled up. Here, Attila, the heathen monster, called by himself the 'Scourge of God, for the punishment of Christians,' his life a massacre of nations, came to ignominious defeat, and he put into one great pile the wooden saddles of his cavalry, and the spoils of the cities and kingdoms he had sacked and placed on top of this holocaust the woman who had accompanied him in his devastating march, ordering that the torch be put to the pile. What power broke that sword and stayed that red scourge of cruelty that was rolling over Europe? The sword of Theodoric and Actius.

"To come down to later ages, all intelligent Englishmen unite with all intelligent Americans in saying that it was the best thing that the American colonies swung off from the government of Great Britain. It would have been the worst absurdity of four thousand years if this continent should have continued in loyalty to a throne on the other side of the sea. No one would propose a Governor General for the United States, as there is a Governor General for Canada. We have had splendid Queens in our American Capital, but we could hardly be brought to support a Queen on the other side of the Atlantic, lovely and good as Victoria is. The only use we have for Earls and Lords and Dukes in this country is to treat them well when they pass through to their hunting grounds in the far West, or when their fortunes have failed, re-enforce them by wealthy matrimonial alliance. Imagine this nation yet a part of English possessions! The trouble the mother country has with Ireland would be a paradisaic condition compared with the trouble she would have with us. England and the United States make excellent neighbors, but the two families are too large to live in the same house. What a godsend that we should have parted, and parted long ago!

"But I can think of no other way in which we could possibly have achieved American Independence. George the Third, the half-crazy King, would not have let us go. Lord North, his Prime Minister, would not have let us go. General Lord Cornwallis would not have let us go, although after Yorktown he was glad enough to have us let him go. The battlefields of the American Revolution were proof positive that they were not willing to let us go. Any committee of Americans going across the ocean to see what could have been done would have found no better accommodations than London Tower. The only way it could have been done was by the sword. your great-grandfather's sword. Jefferson's pen could write the Declaration of Independence, but only Washington's sword could have achieved it, and the other swords bathed in heaven.

"Arbitrament will take the place of war between nation and nation, and national armies will disband as a consequence, and the time will come—God hasten it!—when there will be no need of an American army or navy, or a Russian army or navy. But some time after that cities will have to keep their armories and arsenals and well-drilled militia, because until the millennial day there will be populations with whom arbitrament will be as impossible as treaty with a cavern of hyenas or a jungle of snakes. These men who rob stores and give garroter's hug, and prowl about the wharves at midnight, and rattle the dice in gambling hells and go armed with pistol or dirk, will refrain from disturbances of the public peace just in proportion as they realize that the militia of a city, instead of being an awkward squad, and in danger of shooting each other by mistake, or losing their own life by looking down into the gun barrel to see if it is loaded, or getting the ramrod fast in their boot leg, are prompt as the sunrise, keen as the north wind, potent as a thunderbolt, and accurate and regular and disciplined in their movements as the planetary system. Well done, then, I say to the Legislatures and Governors and Mayors, and all officials who decide upon larger armories and better places for drill and more generous equipment for the militia. The sooner the sword can safely go back to the scabbard to stay there, the better; but until the hilt clangs against the case in that final lodgment, let the sword be kept free from rust; sharp all along the edge and its point like a needle and the handle polished, not only by the chamois of the regimental servant, but by the hand of brave and patriotic officers, always ready to do their full duty. Such swords are not bathed in impetuosity, or bathed in cruelty or bathed in oppression, or bathed in outrage; but bathed in heaven.

"Before I speak of the doom of the sword, let me also say that it has developed the grandest natures that the world ever saw. It has developed courage—that sublime energy of the soul which defies the universe when it feels itself to be in the right. It has developed a self-sacrifice which repudiates the idea that our life is worth more than anything else, when for a principle it throws that life away, as much as to say: 'It is not necessary that I live, but it is necessary that righteousness triumph.' There are tens of thousands among the Northern and Southern veterans of our Civil War who are ninety-five per cent. larger and mightier in soul than they would have been had they not, during the four years of national agony, turned their back on home and fortune, and at the front sacrificed all for a principle.

"But the sword is doomed. There is one word that will yet be written in every throne-room, in every war office, in every navy yard, in every national council. That word is Disarmament. But no government can afford to throw its sword away until all the great governments have agreed to do the same—until disarmament and consequent arbitration shall be agreed to by all the great governments, any single government that dismantles its fortresses, and spikes its guns, and breaks its sword, would simply invite its own destruction. Suppose, before such general agreement England should throw away her sword; think you France has forgotten Waterloo? Suppose, before such general agreement Germany should throw her sword away; how long would Alsace and Lorraine stay as they are? Suppose the Czar of Russia before such general agreement should throw away his sword, all the eagles and vultures and lions of European power would gather for a piece of the Russian bear. Suppose in some future time the United States, without any such general agreement of disarmament, should throw away her sword, it would not be long before the our great harbors would be ablaze with the bunting of foreign navies coming here to show the folly of the "Monroe doctrine."

"What a horror is war and its cruelties was well illustrated when the Tartars, after sweeping through Russia and Poland, displayed with pride nine great sacks filled with the right ears of the fallen, and when a correspondent of the London Times, writing of the wounded after the battle of Sedan, said: 'Every moan that the human voice can utter rose from that heap of agony, and cries of water! For the love of God, water! A doctor! A doctor! never ceased. After war has wrought such cruelties, how glad we will be to have the old monster himself die. Let his dying couch be spread in some dismantled fortress, through which the stormy winds howl. Give him for a pillow a battered shield, and let his bed be hard with the rusted bayonets of the slain. Cover him with the coarsest blanket that picket ever wore, and let his only cup be the bleached bone of one of his war-chargers, and the last taper by his bedside expire as the midnight blast sighs into his ears: The candle of the wicked shall be put out.

"In this time of our national trial let us dedicate ourselves anew to God and our country. In the English conflict, called the War of the Roses, a white rose was the badge of the House of York, and the red rose the badge of the House of Lancaster, and with these two colors they opposed each other in battle. To enlist you in the holy war for all that is good against all that is wrong I pin over your heart two badges, the one suggestive of the blood shed for our redemption, and the other symbolic of a soul made white and clean, the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley.

"And as for our beloved country in this crisis, there are three reasons why we should do our best for that. Three reasons: Our fathers' graves, our own cradles, our children's birthright. When I say your fathers' graves your pulses run quicker. Whether they sleep in city cemetery or in village graveyard, their ashes are precious to you. They lived well and they died right. You will not submit to have their tombs dishonored by the foot of any foreign foe. Then this land has been our cradle. It may have rocked us roughly, but it was a good cradle to be rocked in. Oh, how much we owe it. Dear land of our boyhood and girlhood days! And it is to be our children's birthright. We will after awhile be through with it; we will see only a few more blossoms of the spring; we will gather only a few more of the harvests of the summer; we will pluck only a little more of the fruits of the autumn; but our children, they must get it through us, as we got it from our fathers—a free land, a happy land, a Christian land.

Since B. C. 4,000,000,000 men have been slain in battle.

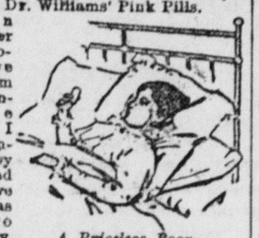
A Cheerful Woman.

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful, but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. To-day she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



A Priceless Boon.

"Early in the summer of 1897 I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves.

A Cemetery's Best Part.

Probably few people know that there is a choice side to every cemetery. Thus, in some parts of the world, the eastern portion, without regard to its situation, is always deemed the most desirable. This preference arises from the old tradition that our Lord will appear from the east. It is also believed that the dead in the eastern portion will be the first to rise; then those in the southern, western and northern, in order. In England it was once the custom of laying felons and other bad characters on the north side of the church. The custom of laying the dead in a certain direction is responsible for the Welsh designation for the east wind: "The wind of the dead men's feet."

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1895.

The Russian Pood, a measure of capacity in handling grain, is equal to 36.1 pounds.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—Franklin.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

It is asserted that plate glass will make a more durable monument than the hardest granite.

Strawberries

carry better, and larger berries and larger crops are raised when liberally treated with

Potash.

Heavy applications of the complete fertilizers, containing not less than 10% actual Potash, should be used.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

We delight to do an early friend a good turn. The working parts of
ANY AERMOTOR
EXCHANGED
FOR A ROLLER
BEARING.
UP-TO-DATE '98
MOTOR, 6 FT. FOR $6; 12-ft. for $12; 16-ft. for $20.
THE NEW BEATS THE OLD AS THE OLD BEAT THE WOODEN WHEEL.
If your old wheel is not an Aermotor, write for terms of swap—new for old—to get an old tower.
You can put it on. Aermotor Co., Chicago.

A man may be fast asleep but rather slow when awake.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

People do not lack strength; they lack will.—Victor Hugo.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him.—Lowell.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Things don't turn up in this world till somebody turns them up.—Garfield.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Naples is to be connected with Mount Vesuvius by a direct railroad line, which will connect with the cable line running to the top of the volcano.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

An historic landmark of the town of Hadley, Mass., the old Hooker house, which stood for almost two centuries, was burned recently. It was in this house that General Joe Hooker was born in 1814.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

In Egypt fans are used in religious ceremonies, made of parchment or feathers.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Every man stamps his own value upon himself, and we are great or little according to our own will.—Samuel Smiles.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Dorchester, Mass.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

7000 BICYCLES

carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed. $9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, $3 to $12. We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for handsome 1898 art catalogue and special offers, 1897 models. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money.
K. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

LEAKY ROOFS

If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE

MERCHANT & CO., 507 Arch St. Phila.

JONES HE PAYS THE FRAYT

BEST SCALES. LEAST MONEY
JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

B N U 19

For three years we have been experimenting with, developing and perfecting

Columbia

Bevel-Gear

Chainless Bicycles.

Price $125 to all alike.

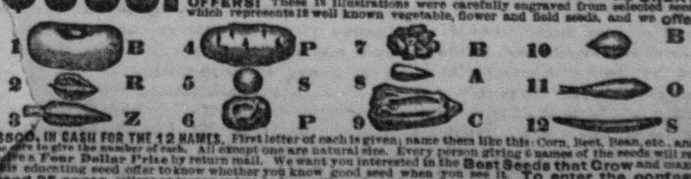
This work has been in the hands of the most expert cycle engineers in the profession and we have succeeded in building a bicycle that everyone who has ridden admits is a better hill climber than any chain wheel yet made.

Columbia Chain Wheels $75, Hartfords $50, Vedettes $40, $35

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

$500. FOR NAMES OF 12 SEEDS! OUR SEEDS are known throughout the country as Seeds that Grow and we want to know if the readers of this paper can tell the names of the twelve seeds shown below. We want to educate you in knowing SEEDS and therefore have made the following GREAT OFFERS: These 12 illustrations were carefully engraved from selected seed, which represents 12 well known vegetable, flower and field seeds, and we offer



$500. IN CASH FOR THE 12 NAMES. First letter of each is given; name them like this: Corn, Beet, Bean, etc., and be sure to give the number of each. All except one are natural size. Every person giving 6 names of the seeds will receive Four Dollar Prize by return mail. We want you interested in the Best Seeds that Grow and make this educating seed offer to know whether you know good seed when you see it. To enter the contest send 25 cents (silver or money order) and we will send you by return mail a 50c. certificate, good for the amount of seed to be selected from our catalogue any time within 2 years, also full particulars. Club of 5, $1.00. You can't lose a cent; if you don't know all 12 seeds you ought to know six, that gives you a $4. prize, besides you are sure of the 50c. certificate. Don't miss this offer. Address FAIRVIEW SEED FARMS, Box 3, Rose Hill, N. Y.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

Is bristling with new Spring and Summer goods—prettier and better than ever and at lower prices too.

To My Old Customers in Penns Valley, from Woodward to Boalsburg:

It is now 9 years since "The Racket" was started in Bellefonte, it has been a success as U kno since the first box was opened. Starting with 1200 square feet floor space, it has grown to cover 8200 square feet—twice as large as any store in Bellefonte, and

IT AIN'T DONE GROWING YET.

There is a reason for this and U can probably tell why this is thus.

When I came to Bellefonte some of my competitors said "We will give that little Dutchman from Penns Valley 3 months before he is closed out." It is now 112 months and I am still on deck.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Ladies...

We have a new lot of Shirt Waists.

Gentlemen...

We have a new line of Summer Furnishings for you.

See them while the line is complete.

Wolf & Crawford.

The Growler.

Never mind the chronic growler; every section has at least one of him; he lies awake to find fault and make unkind utterances where there is no occasion; his work he assays to put in in a behind-your-back way; he always feels bad; he never thinks there is seen to be much sweeping needed at his own door; in his own community the chronic growler is quietly viewed as close, jealous of his betters, restless, crooked in dealings, no credit on the side of liberality or public enterprize, and desires all to accord him saintly perfection. The less attention you accord the growler the greater is his discomfort.

Veteran Made Happy.

The Lewistown Free Press says Henry Heinbach, of that place, a veteran of the late war, received last week from the government sixteen hundred dollars back pay, with a pension of seventy-two dollars a month granted to him as long as he lives. Mr. Heinbach is very infirm, being a great sufferer from rheumatism, a disease contracted while in the service of his country. He has been completely confined to the house for 8 months, most of the time in bed and being in limited circumstances.

Finishing the Term.

Prof. George B. Snyder, principal of our schools, having determined to serve his country at the front in putting a few lead slugs through the hides of the treacherous Spaniards, the grammar school was left without an instructor to complete the term of one week. The board employed D. R. Foreman and he now has the school in charge. This week ends the eight months term, and David is perfectly able to handle the school, having had charge of the Aaronsburg schools the last term.

Will Re-Open the Church.

Bishop R. Dubs, D. D., LL. D., will be present May 29th, to re-open the United Evangelical church in Centre Hall, will preach morning and evening; he will also preach on the evening of the 26th at Lemont, and Tusseyville the 27th, at 7.30 p. m.

—Souvenir Spoons of the Battleships, Watches, American and Cuban Flags given away by

MONTGOMERY & Co.

THE WATER CASE DECIDED.

The Supreme Court Affirms the Decision of the Lower Court.

The long-discussed water question is finally at an end, and the point over which our citizens have wrangled for years past has been settled. The Supreme court on Monday last handed down its decree affirming the decision of Judge Love dissolving the injunction against the boro by the Centre Hall Water Company restraining the boro from erecting a plant of its own.

In April, 1897, the boro voted to bond the town for $5000.00 to erect a new water plant. In October last an injunction was issued against the boro by the Centre Hall Water Company. The case was heard before Judge Love who dissolved the injunction. The water company claimed a prior right owing to having served the town since its incorporation in 1858. Judge Love decided otherwise, and the case was appealed by the water company to the supreme court. The case was argued about four weeks ago, and Monday the supreme judges handed down their opinion that the boro had a legal right to erect a plant although a private company had previously occupied the field.

The decision caused general rejoicing among many in the town, and for a few minutes the whistles on Boob's Luse's and Poulson's shops blew off a lively time.

The boro will now go ahead and erect their new plant. The contractors will soon be on the ground to finish their work and the plant can be expected to be in operation in a month or two. The boro has already contracted for about $6200. This is applied to the purchase of pipe and the laying of the same. A reservoir must be erected for which no contract has been given.

The Water Works—Decree of the Supreme Court.

On Monday the supreme court handed down a decree sanctioning the erection of a water works by our borough. The news was pleasing to the advocates of the movement and not so to the other side. The former instituted an evening jubilee in which young America was given full play in making the welkin ring from throat and anvil with the assistance of a drum to lend martial air to the lusty ratification racket which enthusiastically enthused with enthusiasm and for the time being the Spanish unpleasantness was forgotten, although a big thing on water. The Reporter was lustily cheered in several rounds and duly appreciated, to it belonging the credit of introducing a plentiful supply of the pure, fresh fluid, which has thus received unstinted recognition. The lively ratification lasted several hours and ended, it is said, with some spirited speeches intermixed with hundreds of applauses.

The water directors all received a serenade, which was very kind, and a recognition of their services free of charge for thirty-five years in running the town water works; and then the heretofore friends of our water supply were likewise complimented, which evinced a neighborly feeling. Amid all, men's shortcomings were not unearthed, as it was an occasion of good time and cheer, and the boys had the approval of the leading citizens of our village.

ANOTHER STORY.

Above pleasant allusions we made from what we took for granted was the proceeding without having been a looker-on, only hearing the noise at the time. Next afternoon and evening we heard the complaint of respectable citizens that it was partly a drunken mob. Oaths and vile language filled the air; the premises of some of our best citizens were approached and abusive utterances with profanity used to insult them; there were women seriously ill who were greatly disturbed by the racket and appeals were made to the leaders that Mrs. Geiss and Mrs. McClenathan were too ill to stand the firing of the anvils, but without effect. Constable Swab appeared and asked a similar favor since his wife was not well enough to bear the firing, but only for a brief period was this done. Some of our councilmen, it is also said, were heavily intoxicated along with others who followed such lead. This is the substance of the complaints we heard from many good citizens next day, and we were sorry to hear it, as some are leading off in setting a bad example to young men here.

Prominent and foremost in this drunken mob were C. F. Deininger, president of the Centre Hall town council; John Rider, a member of the town council, and Wm. Gross Mingle, son of Wm. B. Mingle, cashier of the Penns Valley bank.

The good citizens of the town are indignant over the drunken orgy, and that half grown boys should be led into disgraceful conduct and drunks.

Gratitude.

A short time ago a rich bachelor died and left his wealth to the ladies who had refused to marry him. He said it was to them he was indebted for the happy life he had led.

Festival.

The United Evangelical Sunday school and C. E. Society will hold a festival in Rearick's hall on Decoration day, afternoon and evening.

A Sunday Find.

No little excitement was raised last Sunday afternoon, by George Mowery finding a set a human bones in a box in a clump of bushes a short distance above the tanyard house occupied by George Row, consisting of the bones from thigh to feet and of both hands and arms, flesh dried on, apparently from a large person. Calling Dr. Emerick's attention to the discovery he at once informed us that the bones undoubtedly belonged to a skeleton he had but which disappeared in some mysterious way, several years ago, and which explained the mystery.

Commencement Week.

Commencement week at the Pennsylvania State College will be from June 12th to 15th, inclusive. Rev. Dr. Lawrence M. Colfelt will preach the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday morning at 10.30, and the Hon. John Stewart, of Chambersburg will deliver the address to the graduating class. One of the special entertainment features will be a reproduction of "The Rivals" which was so successfully played by the Thespians, the college dramatic society during the winter.

Reformed Classis.

The Reformed church classis meets in this place next week and its sessions will doubtless be of interest to the members of that denomination especially, as well as to others. In order to afford members of the Lutheran church the opportunity to attend the Sunday services of classis there will be no services in the Lutheran church on Sabbath, 22, and services in the Reformed church on morning, afternoon and evening of that day.

Old Glory Hung High

Across the mountain at Reedsville, in Mifflin county, an American flag 27 feet wide and 40 feet long, was suspended between two peaks of the Blue Mountain, at an elevation of 400 feet, by means of a wire cable 1500 feet long. The flag was made by the women of Reedsville, and is suspended higher in the air than any flag in the state. Its raising on Saturday evening was attended by one of the largest demonstrations in the history of the county.

Foundations Nearly Up.

The new grange hall out at the other end of town is being pushed right along. The masons will not have many more days to work on the foundation, and with favorable weather the building will be pushed along without delay. The lower floor will have two well arranged store rooms, and on the second floor will be the lodge room and a large public hall, something the town is much in need of.

Coughed Up a Toad.

James M. Somerville, aged 22 years, died near Philipsburg Sunday morning, 8. He had been ailing for some time, and it was supposed until a few days ago that his trouble was consumption, but during a coughing spasm Friday before his death he coughed up a live toad, weighing nearly two ounces.

Suit for Damages.

A few days ago attorney J. M. Dale filed a declaration in the Common Pleas Court of Centre county in the case of Mrs. Mary Fox against the Penn'a Railroad Company for damages in the sum of $50,000 for the killing of her husband, Joseph Fox, who was run over by a train of shifting coal cars at Bellefonte some months ago.

Officers Elected.

The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, an affiliated line of the Pennsylvania, at the annual meeting held on Monday elected officers and directors as follows: President, Samuel Rea; directors, James P. Coburn, S. C. Stewart, N. P. Shortridge, W. H. Barnes, Charles E. Pugh and Wm. A. Patton.

Purchased the Bibby House

C. P. Long has purchased the old Bibby house, at Spring Mills, and intends making extensive improvements to it. It was built twenty years ago for a summer hotel, but failed of success. The last few years it has been used as a furniture store.

A Great Improvement.

Druggist Murray has had a gang of men at work on his dwelling remodeling the same. A higher roof with new windows and other additions will add greatly to the appearance of his home, making it one of the neatest and coziest in the town.

Festival.

The Ladies' Mite Society of the Lutheran congregation, of Spring Mills, will hold a festival on the evening of May 30th, at Spring Mills. Cake, ice cream, etc., will be served; the public cordially invited.

A Big Order.

The North American Tannery, of Lewistown, has received an order from the war department for 4,075 sides of Texas sole leather to be forwarded to Key West, for making shoes for troops stationed in that vicinity.

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires, is relief. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

ACCIDENT AT A POLE RAISING.

Two of Rebersburg's Patriotic Citizens Seriously Hurt by a Falling Pole.

Last Friday afternoon the patriotic people of Rebersburg raised a flag pole, and before the feat was accomplished two of their good citizens were badly injured by the pole falling.

A large flag was purchased which was to be flung to the breeze from the school yard. A massive piece of timber was secured for the flag staff. A large number of the people assembled to witness Old Glory being raised to the staff and there were plenty to assist in the heavy work of planting the large pole.

To the belfry of the school building a rope and tackle was fastened to assist in the raising of the pole. The pole was raised about ten feet from the ground when the rope broke. There was a lively scramble of men to get from under this massive piece of timber, but all were not successful. Scott Kerstetter received the full weight and was crushed to the ground. He was insensible when willing hands rescued him and for over a day he hovered between life and death. His injuries are severe, and it is supposed that he has sustained a fracture of the spinal column. Calvin Mallory also received injuries which kept him housed up for a day or two. After the accident the people went about the work with more caution and raised the pole successfully without further accident.

Went to Fight the Spaniards.

Among those who enlisted last Friday, to fill up Capt. Hugh Taylor's company, were four of Centre Hall's best young men, namly, Prof. Snyder, principal of the town schools; Clyde Smith, Thomas Bartges and James Sando. They will make brave soldiers should the war last long enough to give them an opportunity to show it. They left with Capt. Taylor on Friday evening on the 8:30 train for camp at Mt. Gretna, along with 36 others who enlisted at the same time.

Tom Bartges failed to pass the rigid examination and came home on Monday evening. The other boys passed the examination and were mustered in the service. Sandoe and Snyder are members of Co. B, 5th Regiment, and Smith of Co. B, 12th Regiment. The boys expect to be moved to Tampa, Florida, in a few days.

Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic county primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention to place a county ticket in the field will be held on Saturday, June 11, and the county convention on the following Tuesday, June 14.

Fishers of Fishes.

Revs. Ryan, Manley, Blair and Long, all expounders of the Gospel in different Christian churches, left on Wednesday for Big Run on a trout fishing expedition, and returned Friday. They reported a catch of eighteen dozen and four trout. All being ministers of the Gospel, their story, of course must be accepted as true.—Lock Haven Democrat.

Gee! We have four ministers in Centre Hall who have often done better fishing than that in one day, and the Reporter will bet the beer for the eight can do it again any day.

He Swindles Clergymen.

A swindler who has been victimizing clergymen and other citizens in several towns in the western part of the state claims to be an electrician and a relative of some clergyman in a distant city, and to be in hard luck. He is a short, stout man, 28 years old, with brown hair and a short mustache, and rolls his eyes heavenward when trying to "do" his victim.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regulariy by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

For a short time only—2-year-old Rose Bushes, 10c. each—worth five times that amount.

Gladiolics, Tuberoses,—bulbs 1c. each.

Cannas—5c. each.

Caladiums, or Elephant Ears, 10c each.

Organdies. Dimities, Ginghams,—in a great assortment.

Mattings, Rugs and Art Squares—a few choice patterns in Ingrain Carpets.

Initial Writing Papers—all the latest in that line.

Have you a wedding present to buy? This is the place to get it.

Roman Stripes and all the new fads in Linings.

Belts, Neck Ribbons, Shirt Waists Sets, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

We Lead, Others Follow.

Here We Are Again.

A Solid Oak Chamber Suit, large Bevel Mirror, Double Tops, (on Bureau and Washstand,) regular price, $18.00, OUR PRICE, **$12.75**

Ask to see our large Antique Arm Rocker, (iron rods through arms,) $1.50.

PRICES NEVER SO LOW IN FURNITURE!

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte's Cheapest sellers of all that is reliable. That's all we are, all we claim to be, and all that we wish to be.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets.

The policy of this store is more liberal than other stores. Patrons get just what they want, and if perchance they should'nt want it when they get home, they know they don't have to keep it. Your money back for the asking.

Bargains in Dry Goods This Week.

Wash Silks at 23c. per yard. All new patterns and fast colors.

34 inch Fancy Novelties in Dress Goods, in red, green, brown and blue at 15c.

40 inch Fancy Novelties in Dress Goods, all shades including black at 25c. The same goods are priced elsewhere, 35c.

54 inch Broad Cloth, (all the rage for suits) regular price $1.00, we sell at 75c.

It is nearly time to buy Wash Dress Goods. Early buyers get first choice. Fast Color Lace Jaconets, 12c.

Fast Color Striped and Check Linens, 10c.

Lace Organdies, Figured Lawns and Fancy Mulls at 9c.

The New Idea Paper Patterns. All Patterns just one price, 10 cents. Equally as good as those you have been paying from 25 to 40 cents for. We guarantee every Pattern to be absolutely correct.

India Linen as low as 5c. and up to 35c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, elegant styles as low as 48c., all fast colors.

Yard wide good Unbleached Muslin, 4½c.

Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.

Good quality Calico, 4c.

Good quality Percales, 9c., and a better quality at 12c.

We have the finest Zephyr and Madras Ginghams, just the proper thing for Shirt Waists at 15c. Other stores ask 25c. for them.

Ladies' Black Mohair Skirts, $1.25. It is less than the material in them is worth—we throw in the making.

A big box of Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes for 5c.

Ladies' ready-made Wrappers, 50c.

OUR NEW CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Has started off with a genuine boom. Our customers tell us that our prices are way below our competitors.

We have an elegant assortment.

Our prices are very low, as we want to make a record our first season. Our great leaders are,

Elegant Ingrain Carpet at 25c. **A strictly Half Wool Ingrain Carpet at 37c.**

And a handsome line of Brussels Carpets at 50 and 60c.

New Mattings just received.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Is as usual up to date. It excels anything of the kind in Central Penna. Everything that is new in Millinery we receive the same day it makes its appearance in New York and Philadelphia.

All Hats trimmed free of charge.

KATZ & CO.,

Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors. - - **BELLEFONTE.**